





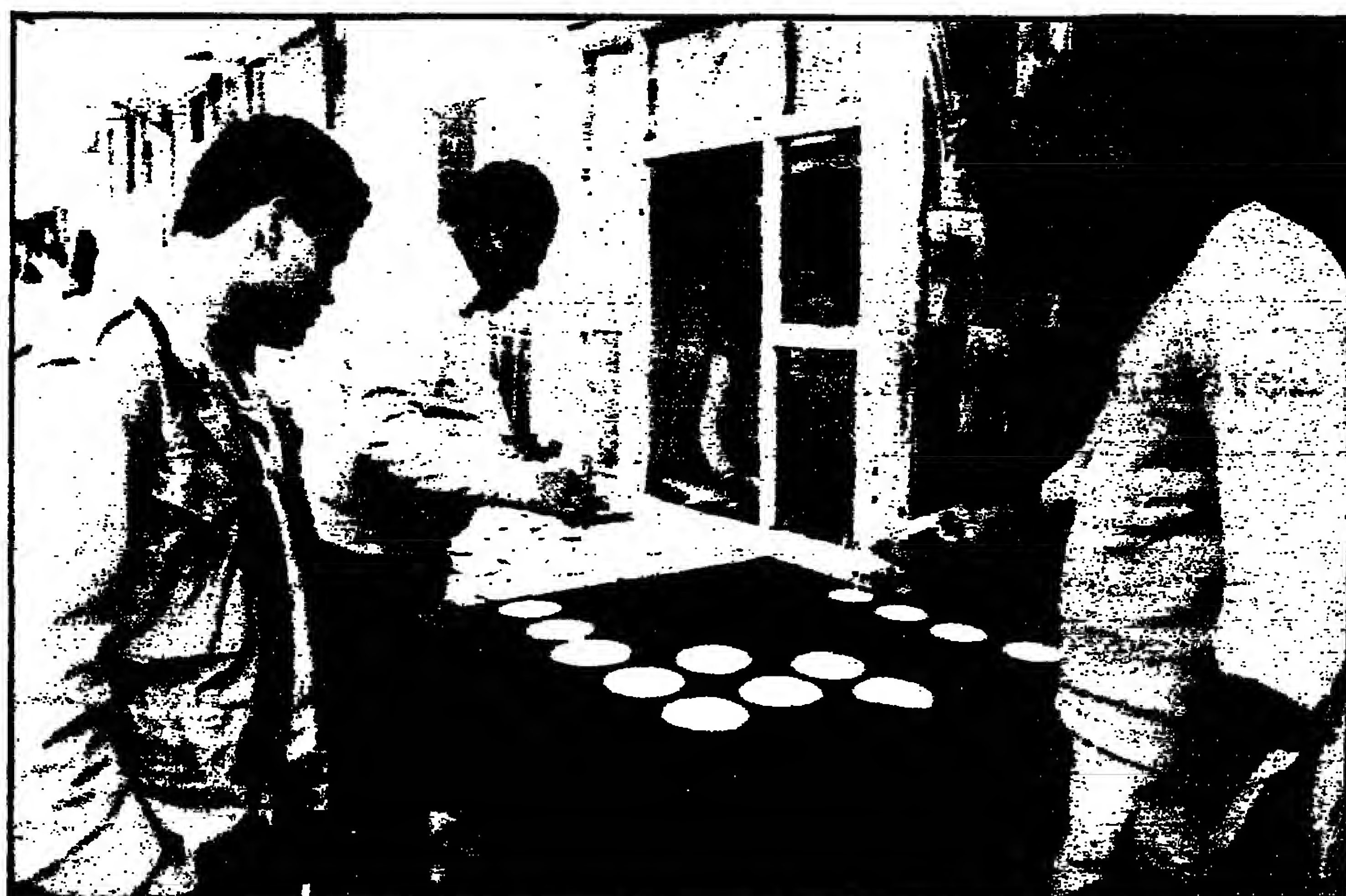


## Ramadan, Ramadan

The spirit of Ramadan is with us: (Clockwise from top left) a souk scene downtown Amman, believers listen to a religious sermon, a

green grocery shop, a jammed street, Ramadan sweets, at the meat shop and cheese for the qataif —

Photos by Yousef Al Alan



### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77311-19

##### PROGRAMME ONE

14:00 ..... Koran  
14:30 ..... Programme review  
14:45 ..... Cartoons  
15:05 ..... Children's series  
15:25 ..... Religious programme  
15:50 ..... Thousand and One Nights  
16:10 ..... Arabic play  
16:40 ..... Religious programme  
16:55 ..... Arabic series  
17:00 ..... Health and Fasting  
17:25 ..... Koranic contest  
17:50 ..... Religious programme  
18:30 ..... Programme review  
18:40 ..... News in Arabic  
19:00 ..... Arabic series  
19:30 ..... Puzzles from all over the world  
20:00 ..... Historical series  
20:30 ..... News summary in Arabic  
21:10 ..... Arabic series  
21:40 ..... Ihsan Abdul Qudous

##### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 ..... Les Miserables, ops. 1  
18:30 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Aujourd'hui En Jordanie  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... Sports Magazine  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... The Spectacular World of Guinness Records  
21:00 ..... Hooperman (comedy series)  
21:30 ..... Tales of the Unexpected  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Napoleon and Josephine (A Love Story)

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& partly on 9600 KHz, SW  
Tel. 77411-14

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsdesk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show Contd.  
11:00 ..... Pop Session  
11:30 ..... Songs from Movies  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Readings  
12:30 ..... Pop Session  
12:35 ..... News Summary  
13:00 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... The Young Sound  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News in Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... Jordan Weekly

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Byron Readings  
07:40 Book Choice 07:45 Reflections  
07:50 Financial News 08:00 World  
News 08:05 24 Hours: News Summary  
08:30 Report on Religion 08:45 The  
World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30  
Meridian 10:00 World News 10:09  
Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary  
10:30 Development '88 11:00 World  
News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Classical  
Record Review 11:30 My World 12:00  
World News 12:09 British Press Re-  
view 12:15 The World Today 12:30  
Financial News followed by Sports  
Roundup 12:45 Jazz Scene 13:00 News  
Summary followed by Omnibus 13:30  
Jazz Score 14:00 World News 14:09  
News about Britain 14:15 Byron Read-  
ings 14:25 A Letter from Wales 14:30  
Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15  
Great Love Duets 15:25 The Farming  
World 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00  
World News 16:09 Twenty-Four  
Hours: News Summary 16:30 Develop-  
ment '88 17:00 Outlook, Opening with  
5-Minute News 17:45 Report on Religion  
18:00 Radio Newsworld

#### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740,  
11925 and 15210 Hz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA  
Morning 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10  
Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00  
News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA  
Morning 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline  
11:30 Music USA 20:00 News 20:10  
Focus 20:30 Special English News &  
Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline  
21:30 Magazine Show 22:00 News  
22:10 Focus 22:30 Special English  
News & Features 23:00 News 23:10  
Newsline America 23:30 Music USA  
Jazz 24:00 News & Editorial 00:15  
Music USA Jazz 01:00 News 01:10  
World Report

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

##### EXHIBITIONS

★ Art exhibition by Mohammad  
Boudis and Mounira Al Tunistah at the  
Housing Bank Gallery.  
★ Exhibition of photographs of Jordan  
at the Spanish Cultural Centre.

##### FILM

★ "Jean de Florette" at 20:30 hrs. at  
the French Cultural Centre.

##### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267  
American Centre .. 644371  
British Council .. 6361478  
French Cultural Centre .. 637009  
Soviet Cultural Centre .. 640203  
Spanish Cultural Centre .. 634049  
Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777  
Haya Arts Centre .. 665195  
Husseini Youth City .. 6671816  
Y.W.C.A. .. 664251  
Amman Municipal Library .. 637111  
Univ. of Jordan Library .. 843555

##### MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science  
Museum." Fun and knowledge for all  
ages, plus a small planetarium at the  
Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00  
a.m. - 5:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00  
p.m. Closed on Friday.  
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and ceram-  
ics over 100 years old. Also mosaics  
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th  
centuries). The Roman Theatre, Am-  
man. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m.,  
Year-round. Tel. 651760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has  
an excellent collection of the anti-  
quities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a  
(Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00  
a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official  
holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.).  
Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a  
collection of paintings, ceramics, and  
sculptures by contemporary Islamic  
artists from most of the Muslim coun-  
tries and a collection of paintings by  
19th Century orientalist artists. Muni-

#### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:30 ..... Cairo, London (BA)  
08:30 ..... Larnaca, Zurich (SR)  
09:10 ..... Damascus, Tripoli (PK)  
11:20 ..... Cairo (MS)  
12:30 ..... Rome (AZ)  
14:15 ..... Jeddah, Sana'a (Y)  
14:30 ..... Doha, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)  
15:00 ..... Tripoli (LN)  
15:00 ..... Damascus (KU)  
17:40 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
19:00 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
23:55 ..... Karachi (PK)

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal  
Jordanian (RJ) information depart-  
ment at the Queen Alia International  
Airport Tel. (08) 53300-5, where it  
should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

10:15 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (Y)  
12:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:40 ..... Athens (RJ)  
18:50 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
19:05 ..... Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna  
(RJ)

19:15 ..... London, Geneva (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Madrid, Belgrade (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Riyadh (RJ)  
00:55 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

#### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

08:10 ..... Karachi (PK)  
10:35 ..... Cairo (MS)  
11:40 ..... Rome (AZ)  
13:15 ..... Sana'a, Jeddah (Y)  
13:20 ..... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)  
13:40 ..... Kuwait (LN)  
14:00 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
16:00 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
18:00 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
21:15 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LF)  
22:25 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF)  
22:55 ..... Tripoli, Damascus (PK)

#### DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

08:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Athens (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Geneva, London (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Riyadh (RJ)  
16:35 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
20:40 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
20:50 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
21:00 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
21:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
21:45 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

#### PRAYER TIMES

04:31 ..... Fajr  
05:55 ..... Sunrise  
12:35 ..... Dhuhr  
16:14 ..... Asr  
19:14 ..... Maghreb  
20:38 ..... Isha

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

##### Tuesday rates

Local sell/buy rates in Jds  
Belgian franc ..... 95.7/ 97.4  
Dutch guilder ..... 178.6/ 181.7  
French franc ..... 58.9/ 60  
Italian lira ..... 26.9/ 27.4  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 267.8/ 272.5  
Swedish crown ..... 56.9/ 57.9  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 629.8/ 643  
U.S. dollar ..... 333.2/ 338.4  
W. German mark ..... 200.3/ 204.1

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of  
Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy, with scat-  
tered showers. Winds will be north-  
westerly moderate. Slight decrease in  
temperature is expected. In Agaba,  
winds will be northerly moderate and  
calm seas.

Min/max temp.  
Amman ..... 14/ 27  
Agaba ..... 11/ 23  
Deserts ..... 9/ 21  
Jordan Valley ..... 9/ 21

Yesterday's high temperatures: Am-  
man 20, Agaba 29. Humidity readings:  
Amman 29 per cent. Agaba 25 per  
cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

#### EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate ..... 891228  
Amman Civil Defence ..... 198, 199  
Civil Defence Irbid ..... 271293, 273131  
Civil Defence Queswameh ..... 770733  
Civil Defence Deir Alla ..... 743500  
Ambulance ..... 193, 775111  
Amman downtown fire brigade ..... 198  
First aid ..... 630341  
Suez Bank ..... 778303  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111  
Fire headquarters ..... 622090-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 621111, 637777  
Police headquarters ..... 639141  
Traffic police ..... 636381/4, 634881  
Electric Power Co. ..... 771258  
Municipal water complaints ..... 771258  
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08)5330060

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Walid Al Masri ..... 675484  
Dr. Issam Hawamdeh ..... 624830  
Dr. Abdul Qader Al-Lala ..... 896046  
Dr. Khalid Ma'addi ..... 743500  
Firas pharmacy ..... 637035  
Ferdows pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asema pharmacy ..... 637035  
Nairook pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 626792  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 64895  
Shimciani pharmacy ..... 637660

#### TAXIS

Al Jolch taxi ..... 776061  
Al Qasr (Abu Joudah) taxi ..... 743806  
Wisam taxi ..... 776273  
Ra'ad taxi ..... 896833  
Rawda taxi ..... 741572  
Umajya taxi ..... 775800  
Muab taxi ..... 893092

#### IRBID:

Dr. Lutfi Al Shalabi ..... 341798  
Al Sharaa pharmacy ..... 273825

#### ZARQA:

Ziad Salim Jueitem ..... (-)  
Khatif pharmacy ..... 985417

#### GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 77311/19  
Radio Jordan ..... 77411/14  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 64251  
Hotel complaints ..... 64251  
Price complaints ..... 661176  
Telephone Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Repair service ..... 11

#### HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre ..... 813813/3  
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. .... 647278  
Akheh Maternity, J. Amn. .... 642441/2  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642362  
Mafhas, J. Amman ..... 6461714  
Palestine, Shimciani ..... 6641714  
Shimciani Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 645845  
Al-Muasher Hospital ..... 645845  
The Islamic, Abadi ..... 666127/7  
Al-Ahli, Abadi ..... 6641646  
Italian, Al-Muhajreen ..... 777101/3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775111/26  
Army, Marka ..... 891611/15  
Queen Alia Hospital ..... 602240/50  
Amal Hospital ..... 674155

#### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg

Apple (French) ..... 430 / 360  
Apple (green) ..... 470 / 400  
Apple (Lebanese) ..... 300 / 250  
Banana (Mukammal) ..... 300 / 240  
Banana (Mukammal) ..... 300 / 240  
Beans ..... 300 / 280  
Beans (broad) ..... 360 / 280  
Cabbage ..... 160 / 120  
Carrot ..... 180 / 140  
Cauliflower (white) ..... 230 / 180  
Cucumber ..... 150 / 100  
Eggplant (large) ..... 150 / 100  
Eggplant (small) ..... 180 / 140  
Garlic (dry) ..... 230 / 180  
Garlic (green) ..... 230 / 180

Lemon ..... 250 / 200  
Mallow ..... 380 / 300  
Marrow (green) ..... 300 / 240  
Onion (green) ..... 300 / 240  
Onion (dry) ..... 240 / 180  
Oranges (local) ..... 250 / 200  
Oranges (Shimciani) ..... 350 / 300  
Pears ..... 250 / 200  
Pepper (hot) ..... 400 / 300  
Pepper (sweet) ..... 350 / 300  
Potato ..... 160 / 120  
Radish ..... 150 / 100  
Spinach ..... 160 / 120  
Tomatoes ..... 450 / 350  
Vine leaves ..... 640 / 400



## Crown Prince condoles families of accident

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday delegated an envoy from his office to offer condolences to the families of those killed in Saturday's road accident near Greater Amman Municipality.

The accident, caused by faulty brakes of a civil defence water truck, resulted in the death of six people and the injury of eight others.

The truck was racing downhill with additional water needed to extinguish a fire that broke out when a time bomb went off at the municipality's parking lot.

The driver lost control over his vehicle and sent it crashing into a wall near the municipality building to avoid plowing through crowds of people near the car-bomb site.

The explosion at the parking area was caused by a time-bomb weighing nearly half a kilogramme and attached to a gas cylinder placed in the boot of a parked car.

## Meeting discusses poverty in Mafrq

MAFRAQ (Petra) — A meeting was held in Mafrq to discuss means of dealing with poverty pockets in Mafrq governorate and helping needy families overcome their present difficulties.

The meeting, attended by the governor and the heads of the Departments of Social Development and Zakat Fund, a representative of the National Aid Fund and representatives of charitable societies, discussed the prospect of distributing financial assistance to the poor families.

Another decision was taken on financing projects that can create jobs for heads of needy families.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**MAURITANIAN MESSAGE:** Minister of Education Thougan Hindawi has received a message from his counterpart in Mauritania dealing with bilateral cooperation in educational fields. The message was delivered by Mauritania's non-resident ambassador to Jordan.

**EDUCATION:** Jordanian-British cooperation in higher education was discussed Tuesday by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad and British Ambassador to Jordan Anthony Reeve. They discussed an exchange of visits by educational officials and granting scholarships to Jordanian students to study in Britain.

**PROJECTS IN AMMAN:** Health centres, schools and agricultural roads are among projects included in the 1986-1990 five-year development plan for the Amman governorate. These and others were discussed at a meeting chaired Tuesday by Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin who instructed officials to follow up the implementation of these projects. He said that periodic reports should be submitted to the governor's office on the progress of these projects.

**HMOUD INVITED TO UAE:** An invitation has been extended to Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud to visit the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The invitation was delivered by UAE Ambassador to Jordan Abdullah Mohammad Ali who discussed with the minister Jordanian-UAE cooperation in agricultural affairs. The minister later met with British Ambassador to Jordan Anthony Reeve to discuss Jordanian-British cooperation in agriculture-related fields.

**PEOPLE'S ARMY:** A new group of People's Army recruits graduated here after completing a three-month training course in the use of light arms and civil defence. The group included directors and employees of government departments in the Irbid governorate. They received awards from the People's Army commander who attended the graduation ceremony.

**COURSE FOR DOCTORS:** Tafleeh Health Department has held a training course for 30 doctors employed in health centres in Tafleeh governorate. In the three-day training course the participants heard lectures on vaccinating children and combating diarrhoea.

**SCHOOL EXHIBITION:** Kufr Abael School in the Deir Abi Sa'id district organised an exhibition to display the activities and the production of the students during the current scholastic year. The district's governor opened the exhibition which displays books, paintings, knittwear, educational aids and other interesting items reflecting national tradition.

**CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL:** A group of 20 children aged between 13 and 15 has left for Ankara to take part in the children's festival being held in Turkey. The group comes from a preparatory school run by the Ministry of Education in the Amman area. Its members will present national dances and songs during the festival which ends on April 29. A total of 25 nations are taking part in the festival, according to Al Ra'i Arabic daily.

**AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION:** A Jordanian delegation has returned home after taking part in an agricultural exhibition held in Saudi Arabia in the first half of April. The delegation grouped representatives of Jordanian agricultural companies and the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company who discussed the subject of fertilisers. The exhibition, held in Riyadh was attended by delegates from around the world.

**DONATION TO UPRISING:** The Credit and Commerce Bank has decided to donate \$100,000 to the Palestinian people now involved in an uprising against the Israeli occupation, according to the bank's Manager Fakhri Bilbeisi. He said that the bank's branches in Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and North Yemen will raise this sum of money for the uprising. The bank, he said, had earlier donated JD 5,000 and each of its employees gave one-day salary in contribution to the Palestinian people.

**FRIENDS OF ARCHAEOLOGY:** Friends of archaeology are organising a trip to the Hawran area in southern Syria from May 5 to May 8 with the German Archaeological Institute's Dr. Thomas Weber as a guide. The visit will include Roman and Byzantine sites.

**LABOUR UNIONS:** The Central Council of the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions will meet on April 30 to elect a new executive committee, according to Al Dustour newspaper. The paper said that the council has asked the 17 Jordanian labour unions to nominate their candidates for council's membership which totals 91. April 25 was fixed as the last day for nominating candidates for membership.



LAWZI WITH REEVE: Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al-Lawzi receives British Ambassador to Jordan Anthony Reeve in his office Tuesday. They reviewed Jordanian-British cooperation in parliamentary affairs. Earlier Reeve discussed cooperation between the municipal services of London and Amman with Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh (Petra photo)

## Arab council to extend urgent assistance to support uprising

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Ministers of Social Affairs Council's Executive Bureau has decided to extend urgent assistance to the Palestinian people in support of their uprising in the occupied Arab territories; and other urgent assistance to Djibouti which is now suffering from the effects of drought. Minister of Labour and Social Development Rashid Ureikat announced here Tuesday.

Ureikat who was making a statement upon returning to Amman from the meeting held in Tunis, said that the bureau has

decided to submit a recommendation to the Arab social affairs ministers requesting larger allocations for helping the Palestinian people's steadfastness and for Djibouti from the Arab Fund for Social Work.

He said the committee will urge the Arab League General Secretariat to make allocations for the implementation of the Arab social strategy and its programmes in different Arab countries, starting from 1989.

These programmes cover work in areas affecting women, chil-

dren, refugees, displaced persons, desertification, and areas affected by drought and famine in the Arab World, Ureikat noted.

He said that the bureau has decided to hold the ninth meeting of the Arab ministers of social affairs in Khartoum in December.

The minister, who was accompanied to the meeting by several senior officials had held meetings with the Tunisian minister of Labour and Social Affairs to discuss social issues of concern to Jordan and Tunisia.

## Iraqi community celebrates Fao victory

AMMAN (Petra) — The Iraqi community in Jordan Tuesday celebrated the great victory achieved by Iraqi armed forces, who succeeded Monday in retaking the Fao peninsula captured by the Iranian forces in 1986.

The Iraqi community sent a cable to President Saddam Hussein, congratulating him and the Iraqi army on this great victory.

Addressing a major celebration held in the Iraqi embassy, Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ghafel

Jassem Hussein praised the Iraqi Armed Forces led by President Hussein.

He said that the Ramadan pioneers Monday carried to the whole Arab nation the good news about the end of the Iranian occupation of Fao.

He noted that the Iraqi people,

who are now celebrating this great victory, are willing to reach a peaceful end to the Iran-Iraq war, in accordance with the United Nations Resolution 598.

The celebration included songs, folk dances reflecting the Iraqi people's happiness at recapturing Fao.

## Government organises Amman hospital services

AMMAN (J.T.) — Government health centres in the western regions of Amman can refer patients to Jordan University Hospital instead of Al Bashir Hospital in the eastern part of the capital, according to Al Dustour newspaper quoting Health Ministry officials.

The paper said that if no sufficient beds were found for the

patients in that hospital, the health centres can then refer the patients to private hospitals which can offer medical services under an agreement with the Ministry of Health.

According to these officials the Health Ministry has allocated JD 3.5 million to cover the cost of treatment in private hospitals.

## Jordan seeks to promote status of deaf children

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan Tuesday began a week-long campaign designed to promote the status of deaf children in the Kingdom.

The Ministry of Social Development's Special Education Department prepared a programme of social activities, seminars, lectures and other events designed to orient the public on means of helping the children with hearing problems and the deaf.

The department director said the public will be oriented on ways for caring and rehabilitating the deaf, helping them to become useful and productive citizens in their own society.

The event will focus attention on the family's role in caring for deaf children educationally, socially and medically, and to cooperate with specialised rehabilitation institutions and the

care-for-the-hearing-impaired centre in the Kingdom.

Among the leading institutions are the Queen Alia Society for the Hearing Impaired in Amman and the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf in Salt.

In October 1986, the fifth conference of the Arab Union for Deaf Care Societies (AUDCS) was held in Amman under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

Delegates from Arab and foreign countries taking part in the meetings discussed and endorsed several recommendations and projects for promoting the status of the deaf children.

The AUDCS which was established in 1973 has been conducting seminars, organising conferences and symposiums and social and research projects to help reduce the effects of deafness on children's lives.

## Northern Jordan Valley infested with dogs, rats

NORTH SHUNEH (J.T.) — Large areas of the northern Jordan Valley region are infested with stray dogs and rats, and the Health Department in the region is taking measures to eliminate the harmful animals in cooperation with local people, according to Dr. Ahmad Innab the Health Department director here.

He said in a statement to Al Ra'i Arabic newspaper that plans have been made for a campaign to eliminate stray dogs through poisoning. No farmer or citizen in the region is allowed to keep a dog without proper licence, which stipulates regular inspection and inoculation of the animals by vets who can help prevent the spread of rabies, Innab said.

Rats are abundant in Abu Habil, and Sheikh Hussein districts of the region and fighting them is being conducted through the spraying of poison in cooperation

with the local inhabitants, Innab noted.

But, he said, for the poisoning process to be successful it should be continued until final results are achieved.

This summer the health department plans a new and large scale campaign to end the problem of rats, Innab added.

He said rats carry plague, a very serious disease which could be transmitted to man through biting. In addition Innab said rats damage crops.

According to Innab the northern Jordan Valley region has two local hospitals, five health centres and three clinics, sufficient for providing medical care to the local population.

He said these services are manned by 40 physicians and their assistants and it is hoped that the hospital's capacity would be raised to 80 instead of 60 beds.

## Dudin: Palestinian uprising natural response to occupation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Palestinian people's uprising in the occupied Arab territories did not surprise Jordan and was a natural response to 21 years of Israeli arbitrary measures and inhuman practices against the Palestinian people, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin said Tuesday.

"The Arab population in the lands occupied since 1967 have continually been subjected to repressive measures by the Israeli occupation authorities which confiscated Arab land, seized Arab water resources, detained Arab youths, evicted people from their homes and brought about a deterioration of the health, social and economic conditions," the minister said at a meeting with a World Council of Churches delegation on a visit to Jordan.

The uprising, the minister added, came as a result of a failure on the part of outside parties to provide a solution for the problem and end Israel's occupation.

"The local population is now involved in a task of liberating Arab territory and ending Israeli occupation," the minister noted. The minister reviewed with the guests Israel's measures designed to obstruct Arab economic and agricultural development in the areas under its control and discussed the question of co-existence and peace that should prevail in Palestine.

He said Israel was flooding the occupied Arab territories with its own products and preventing the Arabs from marketing their crops and industrial products abroad.

The delegation is due to visit the Baqaa Refugee Camp Wednesday to inspect the living conditions of residents, and medical and educational services offered to them.

The minister's meeting with the delegation coincided with the publication by the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs of a detailed report on Israel's atrocities in the occupied Arab lands during last month.

The report said that a total of 77 Palestinians were killed and more than 3,000 others detained during March, which also witnessed the demolition of 26 homes of Arab residents.

The report said Israeli courts passed sentences on 203 Arab citizens and imposed house arrest on four prominent citizens.

In a bid to stem the on-going uprising in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the past month, the report said, the Israeli troops and armed settlers used new types of weapons in their confrontation with the Arab protesters, such as nerve gas and mechanical stone throwers, in addition to tear gas, rubber bullets and live ammunition.

A large number of Arab towns and villages especially in the

Gaza Strip were besieged and their residents starved in a bid to stifle the Arab spirit of resistance.

Youths above 16 and under 35 were forbidden from leaving the territories without signing documents pledging not to return before nine months the report noted.

Night curfews continued during the past months and the Israeli authorities resorted to cutting off telephone lines, water and electricity supplies, and imposed strict control of all life in the area.

The report referred to an escalation in building of settlements, which running parallel to Israel's repressive measures in the occupied Arab territories.

The report listed a number of settlements that were being set up in the past month and reported Israeli government approval of beefing up existing settlements mostly in the Gaza Strip.

It said Israeli settlers and occupation forces uprooted hundreds of fruit trees such as olives and vines owned by Arabs especially in the Qalqilya, Bireh, Anabta and Beit Awwa.

Furthermore Zionist settlers maintained a daily practice of smashing car windows and causing other damage to Arab property in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the report noted.

In Duheisha camp the report said three children were abducted by Israeli settlers and in Hebron they attacked stores and homes owned by Arabs.



Israeli soldiers prepare to attack the revolting Palestinian youth in the occupied West Bank city of Al Bireh (below) Palestinian youth defy Israeli bullets as they launch another barrage of stones at the Israeli occupation troops (Sygma photos)



## CDD creates 'Rescue and Support' unit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Civil Defence Department (CDD) Director Khalid Tarawneh has said that the CDD has created a new unit, called "Rescue and Support" Department, to cope with any emergency accident.

In an interview with Al Ra'i Arabic daily, Tarawneh said the new department, which is the first of its kind in the Middle East, will be supplied with modern equipment, including modern fire fighting equipment and ladders of a length of 70 metres.

The CDD also employed able-bodied and physically fit personnel to serve in this department.

Tarawneh said the newly established department, which is now accommodated in the CDD premises, will operate from an inde-

pendent building after six months.

Director of the new department Captain Awad Mohammad said that the department will deal with all rescue and support operations as well as all kinds of accidents.

On the duties of the department will carry out rescue operations for people and property, including totally or partially besieged people, in addition to taking part in removing obstacles and hindrances, along with other civil defence units.

The department will also deal with emergencies caused by bad weather conditions, as well as water pollution, chemical, ger-

minal and radiological pollutions, and will seek the expertise of the parties concerned, including health and planning ministers and others, in dealing with such cases.

The department will also support the work of other Civil Defence Departments when such support is needed.

On the reasons for establishing such a department Capt. Mohammad said that the CDD always endeavours to develop the rescue services, in terms of methods and performance, in order to function properly and quickly, with a view to minimising the effects of emergencies. He added that the CDD has supplied the department with well-trained cadres as well as the available equipment.



Gen. Khalid Tarawneh

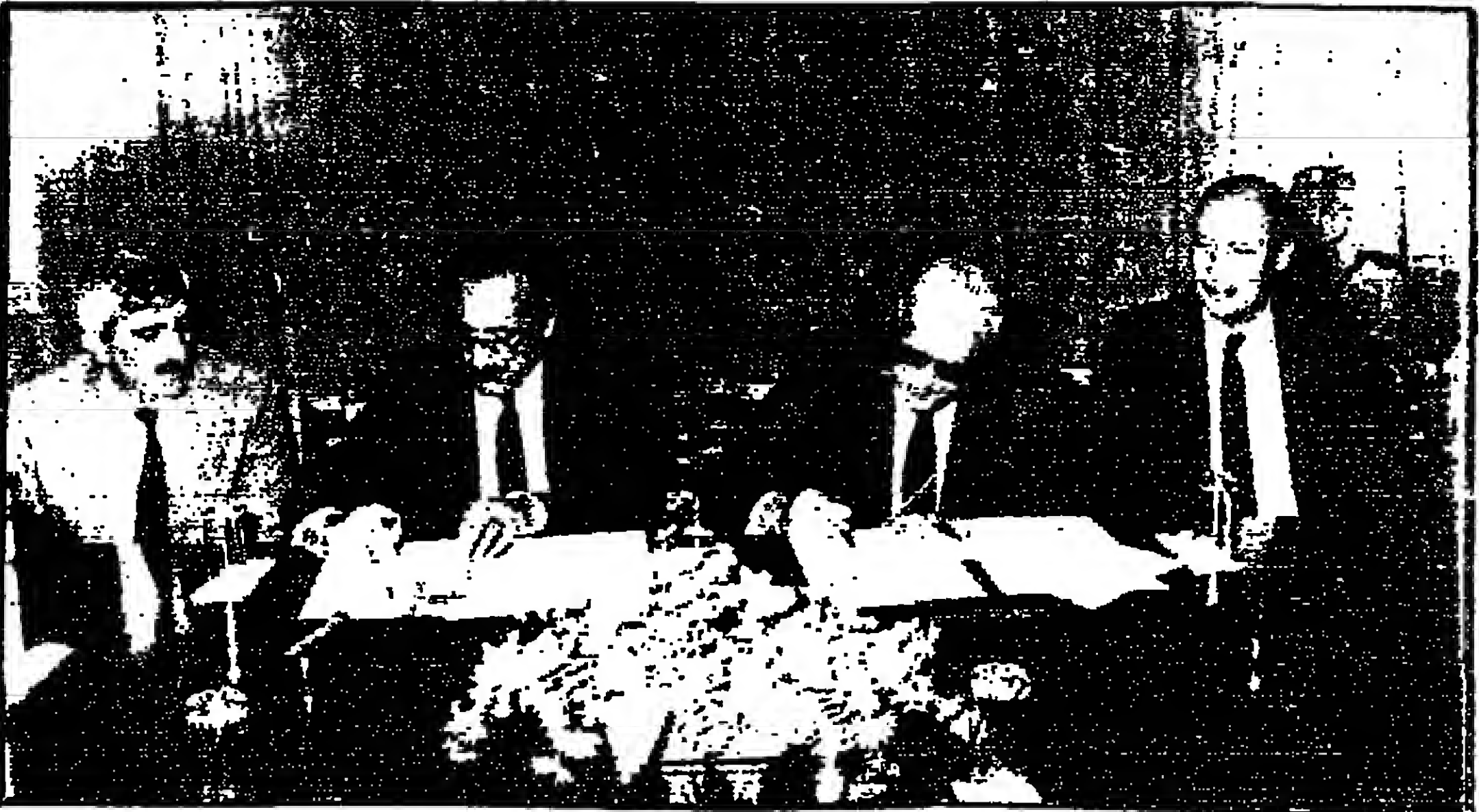
## RSS, Hungarian firm sign protocol

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and Hungary have signed a protocol paving the way for scientific and technological cooperation between them in the coming five years.

The protocol provides for the RSS and the Hungarian Medicoor institution to conduct joint research work, exchange visits by technicians and experts, organise training for members of staff in either institution, exchange of ex-

pertise and organise seminars on technical and scientific subjects.

The protocol was signed for Jordan by the RSS President Jawad Al Anani and the Medicoor director.



Royal Scientific Society President Jawad Al Anani and the director of Hungarian Medicoor Institution sign a protocol in Amman Tuesday (Petra photo)

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## Jordan Times

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## Stakes raised in Gulf

THE American-Iranian confrontation, which broke out into open warfare in the Gulf Monday, has indeed raised the stakes in the almost-eight-year-old Iran-Iraq war. For the Americans it means the risk of being drawn into more intense and dangerous combat in the Gulf; for the Gulf Arab states it signals a direct role in the war since Iran, faced with the far superior air and naval power of the U.S., will take out its frustration on its neighbour states across the waterway. The open Iranian charge that the U.S. as well as Kuwait helped Iraq recapture the Fao peninsula is a clear indication of Tehran's aggressive intentions on Kuwait.

While the "measured" American response to Iranian mine-laying in the Gulf by hitting Iranian oil targets is an indication of American resolve to ensure freedom of navigation in the waterway, we wonder whether Washington is determined enough to see it through in a manner that does not endanger the security and stability of the Gulf Arab states.

It may be early to predict the shape of things to come, but the U.S. bears a direct responsibility to shield the Gulf Arab states from further fallout from what happened in the Gulf Monday, since it was the American revenge raid on Iranian targets that prodded the Iranians into a frenzy in the Gulf hitting almost everything in sight, including an oil rig owned by one of the United Arab Emirates sheikhdoms.

It is only fair on the part of the Arabs and the international community to expect the Soviet Union, which is showing increased signs of understanding and appreciating the Arab line of thinking in the entire Middle East region, to take a determined stand based on international legitimacy, and to throw its weight behind a new, revitalised effort to end the Gulf war on the basis of Security Council Resolution 598. Time is long past for political manoeuvrings by either of the superpowers, since it is clear that any delays in convincing Iran to put an end to the war will only herald further bloodshed and violence in the Gulf, and push the region into a state of further chaos which the international community could ill afford.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Iraq's victory

THE Iraqi forces have liberated the Fao peninsula in a major victory over the aggressors, and in a heroic effort which manifests the Arab people's determination to regain their usurped lands. It was a major achievement by the Iraqi armed forces who are determined to defend their soil and confront the aggressors. The enemies of this nation had rejoiced over the loss of Fao to the Iranians two years ago, but the heroic efforts of the Iraqi people and armed forces have succeeded in driving the enemy out of the Arab soil, and in liberating the occupied territory. The liberation of the Fao peninsula came as a devastating blow to the Iranians who had hoped to use the area as a springboard for occupying more Iraqi territory. It was a glorious day not for the Iraqis alone but also for the rest of the Arab Nation to see part of Arab land liberated from foreign occupation. King Hussein's telephone conversation with the Iraqi president congratulating him on the victory at Fao was an expression of the feelings by all Jordanians who had been supporting Iraq all along. The Iraqis are enemies of the Arab Nation, trying to destroy the Arab Order and occupy Arab land. Hence it is quite natural for all the Arabs to be prepared and ready for confronting the Iranian expansionist designs and deal more blows to their forces. We salute the people and armed forces of Iraq and congratulate them on this great victory which is our victory.

#### Al Dustour: Honourable victory

THE Iraqi armed forces have achieved an honourable victory through efforts, sacrifice and will have liberated the Fao peninsula from Iranian occupation. This achievement opens a new chapter in the Gulf war which Iraq is waging in defence of the Arab Nation, and for this reason, we regard this victory as a victory for all the Arabs. The victory, coming two years after the occupation of the Fao, served a hard blow to the Iranian aggressors and their dreams of creating a Persian empire on Arab soil. Upon achieving this victory, the Iraqis immediately repeated their call to Iran to make peace with its Arab neighbour, something which proves that Iraq really desires an honourable and peaceful end to the conflict. Iraq is calling for peace from a position of strength, hoping that the rulers in Tehran would finally respond to reason. We take pride in this Iraqi achievement which we consider as another piece of evidence of Iraq's solid stand and its strength and capability to inflict defeat on the common enemy. We hope that the new defeat of the Iranian forces would bring the Iranian rulers back to their senses, making them understand that they have no alternative to peace with Iraq.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Victory for the nation

THE decisive victory achieved by Iraqi forces over the Iranian invaders in the Fao peninsula following two years of occupation clearly reflects Iraq's determination to end the war and liberate its lands. This victory also manifests Baghdad's interest in not leaving any territory in Iranian hands that could be used as a pawn in future negotiations; and foils the dreams of the Iranian rulers of expanding Persian hegemony at the expense of the Arab territory. But most importantly, the Iranian defeat in the Fao dashes away Tehran's dreams of launching aggression on the Arab states of the Gulf. There is no doubt that the Iraqi victory is one for the whole Arab World and is bound to boost the morale of all Arab citizens everywhere. But the Iraqis seem to be trying nowadays to cover up for their defeats by launching aggression by sea on maritime shipping committing further acts of piracy against Arab and non-Arab ships. Nevertheless we believe that the liberation of the Fao is bound to open the door for peace, as it would make the Iranian rulers understand that they cannot win anything by war.

## British Christian Zionism opens way for establishment of Israel

By Rev. Donald E. Wagner

The following is the second part of a study on Western fundamentalist Christian Zionism presented by the writer to a Middle East Council of Churches working group in Limassol, Cyprus in April, 1988. The Jordan Times is serialising the study in four parts.

### The roots of fundamentalist Christian Zionism

FUNDAMENTALIST Christian Zionism has its roots in the doctrines of premillennialist dispensationalism. Although there are some indications of an early form of the dispensationalist doctrine in the New Testament, there is insufficient basis to claim the doctrine is Biblical. It is therefore necessary to understand premillennialist dispensationalism before analysing Christian Zionism.

#### The development of premillennialism

1. The actual roots of premillennialist dispensationalist doctrine lie in Jewish apocalyptic thought, particularly that which emerged after the Babylonian Exile. The Book of Daniel teaches an apocalyptic eschatology which was filled with images of the end times, including concepts of the evil powers who are associated with the anti-Christ in premillennialist literature. Jewish apocalyptic thinkers believed they were living in the last days of history and God would intervene to rescue the faithful from the "final battle." These views became popular in Palestine during the Maccabean Era and grew in influence until the Bar Cochba Revolt and the Massada Massacre (131 B.C.-135 A.D.). The Qumran Community, which produced the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Essene Movement of Jesus' time were strongly apocalyptic and held primitive forms of premillennialist dispensationalism. Many scholars believe John the Baptist and some of Jesus' disciples were at one time associated with the Essene movement and the Qumran Community.

2. Several sayings of Jesus (Matthew 24:1-25; Luke 21:20-24); of St. Paul (1 Thessalonians 4:13-18 and 5:1-11); and the Book of Revelation are apocalyptic in imagery and style. This is not surprising given the popularity of apocalyptic literature in Palestinian Judaism between 200 B.C.E. and 150 A.D. However, there is no developed doctrine of premillennialist dispensationalism anywhere in the Bible. In fact, this approach to theology virtually disappears in the early second century and with few exceptions returns only during periods of social and political upheaval. Further, there is no support for Christian Zionism in the New Testament. On the contrary, Jesus and Paul opposed the Zealot and Judaizing tendencies. Acts 1:6-9 presents an account of the Disciples asking Jesus to restore the Kingdom to Israel. Jesus' response is instructive: "It is not for you to know the times or seasons God has

fixed within His own authority." In Galatians 3-4 Paul argued against the Judaizing tendencies in the Early Church and stated clearly that "in Christ" all people are equal, implying that the promises of the Old Covenant do not supersede the New Covenant.

3. The Montanist Controversy (170-190 A.D.) challenged the church with a highly developed premillennialist dispensationalism. The early Christian apologist Tertullian became a Montanist and gave the doctrine some credibility in Asia Minor and North Africa. The doctrine was rejected as heresy by several bishops in the early churches by the year 200.

4. Beginning in the late Middle Ages one can trace the revival of Jewish apocalyptic thought with clear teachings on the revival of Israel as a political entity, dispensationalism, and Jewish millennialism. The mystical Jewish tradition Kabbalism became the vehicle for this type of theology. An early Kabbalist who took this position was Jacob Halevi who lived in Spain and later settled in Jerusalem (1074-1135 A.D.). After the King of Spain dispersed the Jewish community in 1492, small communities of Kabbalists developed throughout Europe and in Palestine. The Kabbalists had a profound influence on Christian humanists, such as Johannes Reuchlin and Hugo Grotius, contemporaries in Martin Luther. Reuchlin encouraged Reformation theologians to emphasise the study of the Old Testament and he introduced many Reformers to the apocalyptic doctrines of Kabbalism.

5. The Sixteenth Century Protestant Reformation placed a heavy emphasis on the Bible, making it the primary authority in Christian faith and practice ("Sola Scriptura"). The second generation of Reformers claimed individual believers had a right to interpret the Scriptures as the Holy Spirit led them. As a result, a plethora of interpretations began to emerge after the Sixteenth Century, and various approaches to ecclesiology developed. Amidst this popularisation of Biblical interpretation and decentralisation of the Church, there was ample room for aberrations to enter as acceptable Christian doctrine. As a corrective measure the second generation of Lutheran and Calvinist Reformers introduced a rigid style of Bible literalism. Contrary to the early Church and its debate with the Montanists (when the Church ruled the doctrine was heretical), the post-Reformation climate was now ripe for it to enter as an acceptable alternative viewpoint.

6. Meanwhile, in England,

there was an old tradition of viewing the Old Testament stories as prophetic hero passages which were fulfilled by the British people. Some theologians saw Britain as the New Israel and the English people as one of the lost tribes of Israel (British Israelism). Others utilised the Old Testament imagery in literature or as a political platform. This development accelerated during the Puritan Era and Cromwell Experiment, but as early as 1585 one finds a British clergyman, Rev. Thomas Brightman, calling for the restoration of the Jews to the Holy Land as the fulfillment of Biblical prophecy. In 1615 a British Member of Parliament, Sir Henry Finch, called upon the government to support Jewish restoration in Palestine. Finch's teachings had a profound influence within an elite circle of parliamentarians, lawyers, literary figures, and clergy.

7. Following the Cromwell Era, the teachings of fundamentalist Christian Zionism declined somewhat until the period following the French and American Revolutions. These events shook Europe and created once again a political and spiritual climate in which the doctrines flourished. A partial reason for the attraction of this view was the belief that God would rescue the faithful at the end of history through divine intervention ("deus ex machina").

#### British premillennialism and Christian Zionism

1. The above developments paved the way for premillennialist dispensationalism to become systematised as a theological tradition within Protestant Christianity in the west. At the same time, it forged a direct theological link with the conceptualisation of a modern Jewish state as the fulfillment of Biblical prophecy. England became the centre of this tendency which grew in influence after the year 1800.

The first major figure in this movement was Rev. Louis Way, who became the Director of the London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews in 1809. Through his efforts, the Society became a major force in articulating Christian Zionist doctrines, including the restoration of the Jews in Palestine. Approximately ninety years before the World Zionist Congress, his teachings and the Society's popularity, "The Jewish Expositor," had a considerable effect upon several members of parliament, clergy, and writers such as Samuel L. Coleridge.

2. The second figure in the modern development of Christian Zionism in England was the Honourable Henry Drummond, a member of the British House of Commons for more than a decade. Drummond surrendered his political career after a trip to the Holy Land and dedicated his life

to fulltime teaching and writing on Christian fundamentalism and its linkage to Jewish restoration in Palestine. He also convened a series of conferences at his Albury Estate during the period 1826-29 which consolidated the essential outline of premillennialist dispensationalism with a clear theology of Christian Zionism.

3. Perhaps the most important populariser of the premillennialist dispensationalist doctrine was John Nelson Darby (1800-82), who left the Church of Ireland to establish the Plymouth Brethren. He emerged as the systematiser of premillennial dispensationalism and created the doctrine of the "Rapture," based on 1 Thessalonians 4:5. Darby also became the missionary of premillennial dispensationalism, making seven visits to the United States and Canada after 1867. His visits combined with his influence in the Bible and Prophecy Conference movement accelerated the popularity of the doctrine and its ready acceptance in American fundamentalist circles. The teachings had a significant Christian Zionist component.

4. Lord Shaftesbury: This prominent British Evangelical social reformer, who did more than anyone in his day to rid England of slavery and repressive child labour practices, was also an ardent premillennialist and campaigner for Jewish Restoration. He was also somewhat anti-Semitic in his outlook toward Jews, preferring to see them settle in the Holy Land rather than in England.

5. The most political of the British Christian Zionists was the Rev. William H. Hechler (1845-1931). Chaplain to the British Embassy in Vienna and an enthusiastic supporter of the early father of Zionism, Theodore Herzl, Hechler provided important political support and contacts for Herzl during this crucial period and lobbied for Zionist causes for nearly thirty years.

6. The framer of the important Balfour Declaration of 1917, which gave Zionists the opening they needed to create a Jewish state in Palestine, was also a premillennialist and Christian Zionist. Lord Arthur Balfour was actually predisposed to the Zionist position, and his meetings with both Theodore Herzl and Chaim Weizmann found near complete agreement because Balfour had adopted a fundamentalist Christian Zionist position at a relatively early age. He too favoured the settlement of Jews in Palestine rather than in England and was known for his anti-Semitic attitudes.

7. The tradition of British fundamentalist Christian Zionism has waned, yet its influence remains within small circles. Several members of staff at the International Christian Embassy Jerusalem and authors within the Christian Zionist phenomenon are British.

## San Diego (on a rainy day)

The following poem by Iraqi poet Lania Abbas Amara is translated from Arabic by Mike Maggio, also a poet. Maggio and Amara have been translating each other's poetry into English and Arabic for the last year.

I long for you  
the light rain  
and autumn shedding  
all my leaves  
my footsteps winged  
the wind my path  
your face my sacred destination.  
I pass solemnly along the shore  
as if you are this frightful Pacific.  
I wander in my reverie  
there  
lost in song  
some wondrous cottage  
sang in a shady thicket.  
I wish we could live there  
but time and exile  
separate us.

I wonder  
has Spring been forgotten in San Diego?  
Has it stayed behind  
with no season to follow  
alone in the green hills  
like a child  
spoiled by relatives and visitors?

The beauty of San Diego  
reminds me of Lebanon  
if only the bleeding would stop.  
It reminds me of festive Kurdistan  
celebrating with flutes and tambourines.  
And the wretched homeland-  
how much we have lost!  
how much noble Jerusalem means to us!

The beauty of San Diego tortures me.  
The silver clouds slaughter me.  
How can I live in a country  
where swords are sharpened daily for our people?

## What Muscovites think of perestroika

Wandering the streets of Moscow, Leslie Colitt has been in search of everyday thoughts on the reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev...

MOSCOW — A random survey of Soviet citizens on Moscow's busy Kutuzovskiy Avenue revealed that most of them are solidly behind Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika reforms, despite a lack of improvement in their living standards.

Their comments come amid mounting evidence in the press of high-level disagreement over Gorbachev's economic and political reforms. Many of the replies bore out his remark that the most difficult job would be to "restructure" people's thinking.

"Perestroika is taking place but our people cannot be changed quickly," a woman science editor shopping with her young son said. "People have lived for 70 years under these conditions and they got used to not working and still getting paid. My faith lies particularly in young people who want change."

Like most of those to whom I spoke, she did not hesitate to answer political questions.

The Soviet people, she said, hoped this was not just another brief "thaw," as in the Khrushchev era. But she believed Gorbachev would be more successful, because citizens now were better educated.

"People feel much freer and hopes are rising faster. When Stalin died, people were ignorant and didn't even believe Khrushchev when he told them of Stalin's crimes," she noted. But the problem was that Gorbachev could not take huge steps and that meanwhile the economy was falling apart.

#### Common reaction

"We must be patient," she said, a not uncommon Russian reaction.

An articulate middle-aged car mechanic said there were no more goods in the shops than when Gorbachev assumed office in 1985. But, he noted, this was a big country. Time would show whether Gorbachev's reforms would be successful. But, nevertheless, most Soviet people supported him.

"How can one not like him? He thinks about people than the others ever did," the man offered.

A group of five labourers slowly digging out a telephone cable were approached. One young man resting on a shovel spoke for the others, and launched into a discourse on the improvements for them since Gorbachev rose to power.

"We get up to 350 roubles (\$638) (the average Soviet wage is 200 a month) if we work well," he asserted.

A foreman came over to listen. "Stalin said if you don't work, you don't eat," the young worker

remarked. "There is more discipline now, as people's consciousness is better. But, as for the shops, it's no better there," he said.

The worker's opinion would not be shared by proponents of perestroika, however, who note that Soviet workers are not being paid on the basis of their performance, but merely attendance.

A truck driver from the Soviet Baltic Republic of Estonia visiting Moscow said he detected no changes whatsoever under the reforms. "Things have got worse in Estonia," he said. "Most people in Estonia don't believe in perestroika. I travel a lot in Leningrad and Karelia they are also very cool towards perestroika."

He explained that in more highly developed Estonia people wanted a more independent economy but that everything was controlled from Moscow. Estonians, he said, preferred to trade directly with Finland.

"If Gorbachev was not in power, I would never give you this interview," he noted, in an eloquent tribute to the Soviet leader's policy of glasnost (openness).

An Armenian, Arutyun Akopyan, immediately produced his calling-card with a photograph on one side and a text identifying him as a magician, a people's artist. He offered an example of everyday perestroika. Previously, Akopyan said he performed with six assistants, but now needed only three.

#### Three categories, not classes

"The quality of my work has not deteriorated," he said with pride.

A man from the Soviet Republic of Georgia, who worked as a Scientist in Moscow, offered his insight into Soviet society. People, he said, could be divided into three categories. "We don't have classes," he remarked. The first category consisted of people who were satisfied with very little. Then, there were those who were dissatisfied, but who "see no way out." The third category, he said, consisted mainly of intellectuals who might be dissatisfied but who wanted changes and saw the possibility of them. However, most people, he remarked, were in the first category.

As a Georgian, he was always surprised at the modest level of expectations among Russians, who make up half of the Soviet population.

"The Russian people have suffered a great deal," he noted. "Most of them hope for the best but are satisfied with what they have. They believe that, as long as there is no war, things are all right" — Financial Times feature.

## Noam Chomsky: Jewish state the cop on a beat

Reprinted from the Israeli newspaper, The Jerusalem Post.

By Dan Petreanu

AMERICAN linguist and political gadfly Noam Chomsky launched a sharp attack on the Shultz mission last week, saying it was "against peace" and describing the concept of territorial compromise as "a joke."

Chomsky, who was speaking at Tel Aviv University during a conference on his linguistic theories, said that Israel and the U.S. had joined Muammar Qadhafi and the Ayatollah Khomeini in a "rejectionist front" that denied the validity of "either of the two claims to the land west of the Jordan."

He believes the liberal American press, following the lead of the American educated classes, to be heavily biased in favour of "Israeli violence." This is especially remarkable, he said, because two-thirds of the American public disagree with the U.S.-Israeli policy and accept the "non-rejectionist" consensus.

The U.S., he maintains, is interested in a continuation of the status quo, in which a secluded, highly militarised Israel is dependent on the political and economic favours of the U.S., which it repays by doing America's bidding as a cornerstone of an "international state terror network."

As such, says Chomsky, Israel has helped set up dictatorships in Latin America, and deliver blows to "indigenous nationalists" of the Middle East, such as Egypt's Nasser, which threaten U.S. hegemony over the region. The State Department described 40 years ago as "the greatest material prize in history."

Relying on declassified State Department Planning Depart-

ment documents from as early as the 1930s, Chomsky described the U.S. as a power bent on dominating the post-war world by delegating power and controlling resources in a "Grand Area" which, ideally, would include everything but the Soviet Union. Citing State Department planner George Kennan, Chomsky said the U.S. would support police states in order to counter local opposition.

By showing the world in 1967 that "the way you deal with Third World upstarts was to smash them in the face," Israel won its

present role as "a cop on a beat." Chomsky believes that present support for Israel derives mainly from its usefulness in this role, and not from the Israeli lobby in Washington or the Jewish vote. "When the small Israeli role is no longer consistent with U.S. global interests, the power of the Israeli lobby will disappear," Chomsky predicted. Chomsky called the Israeli lobby "Israel's worst enemy, the supporters of its moral degeneration and its eventual destruction."

Israel's real interest, he believes, would be served by a

peaceful political settlement and economic integration into the Middle East.

He says that the Likud and the Labour Party can both be classified as rejectionist.

"There is no organised political group in Israel that comes as close as the PLO to approximating the non-rejectionist international consensus," he said.

"The longer this continues, the harder it will be to avoid catastrophe, which is where the current policies are leading," he said.

## America's decline: A myth

By Joseph S. Nye Jr.

WASHINGTON — Is American power declining? No, but the success of Paul Kennedy's "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers" is symptomatic of Americans' belief that it is. When a history professor's book with 1,298 footnotes becomes No. 2 best seller, it suggests something about the audience.

The dust jacket proclaims that economic change shifts productive capabilities and interests among nations. Growing nations project military power to protect their interests, but eventually the cost of projecting military power saps their strength. Then they are replaced by another rising economic power.

In Kennedy's words, "The difficulties experienced by contemporary societies which are militarily top-heavy merely repeat those which, in their time, affected Philip II's Spain, Nicholas II's Russia and Hitler's Germany."

Look again before drawing

gloomy conclusions. The United States is nothing like Philip II's empire, where, as Kennedy said, three-quarters of all government expenditures were "devoted to war or to debt repayments for previous wars."

Even after President Reagan's buildup, our defence outlay is only 6.5 per cent of the gross national product and is lower than those of the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations, which each spent more than 10 per cent.

Contrary to conventional wisdom, economic studies are far from clear about the alleged negative effect of defence expenditures on our economy. Simple correlations are misleading. Japan spends less on defence and has higher economic growth than America, but South Korea and China spend about the same proportion of their GNP's on defence as America does and have higher economic growth rates than Japan.

Because decline hits a raw nerve in American politics, we must be careful in drawing histor-

ical analogies. Misunderstood causes lead to inappropriate remedies. A Newsweek poll showed economic nationalism rising in America, with half the respondents favouring trade barriers to reduce the flow of foreign products into the country. But protectionist responses are the wrong prescription.

The economist Mancur Olson studied the rise and decline of nations and found that declining productivity and low growth are associated with declining domestic competition. The best remedy for such domestic sclerosis is an open attitude to international goods and talents.

America is not in the position of Philip II's Spain and the 1990's are not like the 1660's. We must be careful not to let historical analysis suggest policies that accelerate the decline they are supposed to avert. With proper policies in the 90's, America will continue to be the most powerful state in the 21st century.

— The New York Times.



## Locust infestation projects chilling horror

**KAIROUAN, Tunisia (AP)**—A single fluttering desert locust, for the uninitiated, can resemble a hummingbird. When millions infest farmland, it can look like something straight out of a horror film.

A team of U.S. experts brought in by the U.S. agency for international development made a tour of infested areas of Tunisia, which, like the rest of North Africa, confronts a locust plague that threatens to devastate farmland.

The two-day journey took the experts into the surrealistic world of man against insect, contrasted with the hard reality of pest control.

Seen up close, with its 14-centimetre, net-like wings and pink, brown or bright yellow carapace, a locust is intriguing, if short on beauty. It even makes a good snack, according to many. Tree trunks, alive with locust clusters, appear liquid with movement. The insects cling to leaves



A locust attack on vegetation resembles a scene from a horror film. Inset is a close-up of a locust (Sygma photo)

and branches with their spiny black legs in an embrace of death. When a human intruder steps into an infested field, locusts thud and knock against her legs in their blind escape. Glance down and locusts are

They must be spotted, reported and tracked. "You don't get them everywhere even at the height of a plague," said the FAO's Jeremy Roffey.

The U.S. team, headed by Robert Thibault of the U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, chased a swarm from central Siliiana province to its landing ground southwest of Tunis.

Relaying the sighting over Bargou with a message to a passing car, the team moved on to Kairouan where a local watch committee advised the swarm had landed outside Tunis.

Waking at 4:30 a.m. the following morning, the experts chased back north, arriving to see the finishing touches by a local demolition team on an infested almond grove.

Not all the locusts were so hapless as those underfoot. Fugitives of the chemical fog scoured over tombstones in a cemetery across the road.

## Crown Prince begins Japan visit

(Continued from page 1)

Onu reiterated his country's condemnation of Israel's practices against the Palestinian people living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and recalled that Tokyo had twice summoned the Israeli ambassador to urge his government to abide by the Geneva convention on treatment of civilians under occupation.

Addressing a group of Jordanian journalists covering the Prince's visit, Onu said the Japanese government supports the idea of just and durable peace that could guarantee the total withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland. Japan, he said, will continue its endeavours with Iran and Iraq in a bid to end the Gulf war.

He said Japan was very concerned over the developments in the Gulf war and the shelling of civilian targets.

In reply to a question on prospects for launching joint Japanese-Jordanian economic projects, Onu said his government provides Japanese businessmen with sufficient information about investment opportunities abroad and gives them the right to select areas for investments. But he said these issues would be discussed with Prince Hassan and through the investment seminar that opens Wednesday.

Onu said the recent \$300 million Japanese loan to Jordan aimed at expanding and enhancing ties of cooperation between Jordan and Japan in all economic fields.

Japan, he said, expects Jordan to benefit from the loan in executing its development projects.

## Wazir's body arrives in Syria

(Continued from page 1)

funeral.

Central Committee members of the PLO's mainstream Fateh movement, to which Abu Jihad belonged, were expected to come to Damascus along with members of the Palestine National Council.

Leaders of the Damascus-based Palestinian groups who strongly condemned the killing of Abu Jihad and vowed to revenge his death will also attend. Several Lebanese militia leaders, including Walid Junblatt, have already arrived in Damascus to take part in the funeral.

Accompanying the body were PLO Political Department chief Farouk Kaddoumi, Executive Committee member Mahmoud Abbas, and the PLO's security chief Hayel Abdul Hamid.

Arafat's media adviser, Basam Abu Sharif, told reporters in Tunis that Arafat would not attend the funeral, but the statement was seen as a security tactic.

Also absent will be the third pillar of the Fateh movement, Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), Abu Sharif said.

Abu Jihad's body will rest at the Al Muwasat hospital until the funeral at Yarmouk Palestinian refugee camp southeast of Damascus where it will be buried in a graveyard reserved for martyrs.

Palestinian, Syrian, Arab and foreign officials will attend the funeral. Abdullah Al Ahmer, the assistant secretary-general of

Syria's ruling Baath Party will represent Assad.

Radical Palestinian leader Abu Nidal has pledged to avenge the murder "with bullets and blood," his group said on Monday.

A statement issued in Beirut by Abu Nidal's Fateh Revolutionary Council (FRC) said he made the promise during a telephone call to Abu Jihad's wife Intissar, in which he extended his condolences.

"With bullets and blood we shall soon make the criminals and killers pay double the price for striking against our people..."

Abu Nidal was quoted as saying, "Each tear that has been shed for our great martyr will be paid for and will cost the enemy and killers blood in the very near future."

Abu Iyad said Monday the PLO would confine reaction to the murder by supporting the uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

"Asked whether the PLO would seek revenge for the killing, Abu Iyad said: 'For us the best response is to pursue the Palestinian uprising.'"

"European opinion will be able to see who are the real terrorists and who are those who stage foreign operations," Abu Iyad told the Arabic-language service of Radio France International.

"We are content to act within the confines of the occupied territories and we will wreak our vengeance within this framework," said Abu Iyad.

## Arabs stage rally in Warsaw

**WARSAW (Agencies)** — Arab students, some masked, staged a protest march in Warsaw Tuesday during ceremonies marking the 45th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising against the Nazis.

About 200 demonstrators, some covering their faces with chequered Palestinian head-dresses, marched past Poland's tomb of the unknown soldier in central Warsaw with banners in Arabic and Polish proclaiming: "Stop the killing."

The slogans appeared to refer to the four-month Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in which Israeli forces have killed more than 160 Palestinians.

The demonstration occurred 15 minutes after an official wreath-laying ceremony at the shrine.

Demonstrators said they also planned to lay a wreath at the main monument to the heroes of the April 19, 1943, ghetto uprising with the message: "From the victims of the Palestinian uprising to the victims of the Warsaw ghetto uprising."

The Arabs demonstrated as Polish officials and Jewish delegations from Israel and 25 other countries laid wreaths at monuments to the ghetto and other World War II sites on the last day of official commemorations of the ghetto uprising.

Witnesses quoted by Reuters said Polish security agents apparently persuaded the demonstrators to delay their march to the ghetto until the official ceremonies were over.

The demonstrators said they drew parallels between the ghetto uprising and the Palestinian uprising against the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories.

"Concentration camps, pacifications, poisonous gases, deportations, cannot stifle the rights of the Palestinian masses," said one of the banners. A ribbon on the wreath said in Polish, "From the fallen Palestinians."

## Abbas Hamadi found guilty in kidnap case, gets 13 years in jail

**DUESSELDORF (AP)** — A Duesseldorf court Tuesday convicted Abbas Hamadi and sentenced him to 13 years in prison for helping abduct two West Germans in Beirut in an attempt to gain the freedom of his brother, alleged TWA hijacker Mohammad Hamadi.

Abbas Hamadi did not contest the explosives charges against him.

But Hoeller said then that Hamadi should be released because he had already served more than a year in investigative custody.

Cordes was seized at Beirut airport Jan. 17, 1987, and Schmidt was abducted from his Beirut hotel room three days later. Schmidt was released last year in what the kidnappers called a "goodwill gesture," but Cordes is still being held.

Federal agents testified earlier in the trial that Abbas Hamadi's fingerprints were found on a letter Schmidt wrote to his mother while he was still being held.

The court sentenced Abbas Hamadi to 13 years imprisonment. The defence immediately filed an appeal.

Hamadi, looked dejected after hearing the sentence and slumped down into his chair, but remained silent.

In reading the verdict, Presiding Judge Klaus Arend said that Hamadi was guilty of the charges of kidnapping, coercion and possession of explosives.

He said that following Mohammad Hamadi's arrest at Frankfurt airport Jan. 13, 1987, Abbas Hamadi talked by telephone with radical acquaintances in Beirut, including another Hamadi brother, Abdul.

"After the capture of Mohammad Hamadi these men formed a circle in Beirut who decided to do something to block the possible extradition (to the United States) of Mohammad Hamadi," Arend said.

In earlier testimony at the trial, West German police said they had monitored telephone calls made by Abbas Hamadi.

Abdul Hadi Hamadi is a security chief of Hizbollah (Party of God), a Lebanese Shi'ite group with ties to Iran.

More than 100 people, mostly reporters, attended the session in the high-security court.

Judge Arend, after delivering the verdict appealed to the kidnappers of West German businessman Rudolf Cordes, who has been held captive in Lebanon since Jan. 17, 1987, to free him.

"Free Rudolf Cordes and show the world your own humanity," Arend said.

The dark-bearded Abbas Hamadi, wearing an open shirt and sports coat, quietly listened to Arend's remarks.

The tough sentence came as a surprise as prosecutors in their closing statement two weeks ago had asked only for a sentence of 11½ years.

Throughout the trial that began Jan. 5, Abbas Hamadi denied

## Demjanjuk pledges to fight for justice

**TEL AVIV (Agencies)** — John Demjanjuk, convicted by an Israeli court of being Nazi guard "Ivan the terrible," proclaimed his innocence after the verdict and vowed to continue his fight for justice.

"I am an innocent man. I will appeal and I'm sure I will win. This is ridiculous, what happened today," he shouted to reporters as he was escorted, handcuffed, his head bowed, to a waiting prison van after the verdict Monday.

Ukrainian-born Demjanjuk, 68, could face execution by hanging. Sentence will be passed at a hearing next Monday.

The three-judge panel read from a 444-page verdict for 12 hours, concluding that Demjanjuk was a vicious guard and gas chamber operator who whipped and tortured people as they entered the gas chambers at Treblinka death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland.

Demjanjuk, extradited to Israel in 1986 from the United States where he settled after the war, was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981 when a Cleveland court found he lied on his immigration papers.

Much of the trial focused on the ability of witnesses to remember events and people from more than 40 years ago.

The burly, balding defendant denied the charges throughout the 15-month trial, saying he was a victim of mistaken identity and was himself a prisoner of the Germans at Chelm in Nazi-occupied Poland during the relevant time.

But the court rejected the defence version of events and accepted as genuine a controversial piece of prosecution evidence, a Nazi photo-identity card issued to Demjanjuk.

Demjanjuk's 22-year-old son, John Junior, told Reuters he has been cautiously optimistic throughout the trial, but he and the rest of the family left the courtroom halfway through the verdict because he said it was an emotional and condemning atmosphere.

"I realised as they began reading that the judges would completely ignore all the evidence the defence had presented, and I've already heard the prosecution case... it's disgusting that it was so one-sided," he said.

Defence attorney John Gill agreed, stating: "They ruled against us on every single point, no matter how big or how small."

## Tension runs high in Gulf

(Continued from page 1)

hits on an American naval logistical ship sailing in the region, sinking the vessel with all its crew aboard."

The agency did not elaborate except to say the incident occurred near the offshore oil platform in the southern Gulf that Iranian forces had raided an hour earlier. There was no confirmation of the claim.

**Iraq offers peace**

Iraq also offered Iran peace as it fired four missiles at its cities and described the liberation of Fao as a catastrophe for Tehran.

"The recapture of Fao is not only a military defeat, it is a military, political and psychological catastrophe," the ruling Baath party newspaper Al Thawra said in an editorial.

Iraq kept up pressure on Iran, firing missiles at Tehran, Qom, and at Shiraz and Esfahan in the south. Iran said scores of people were killed in the attacks.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said anti-aircraft gunners Monday brought down an Iranian F-5 warplane crossing the Shatt Al Arab waterway separating the combatants.

Iraq's elite Presidential Guards and the Seventh Army Corps swept over Fao, which Iran captured two years ago, in a 36-hour blitz launched Sunday.

Al Thawra said the liberation of Fao, a disused oil terminal at the northern tip of the Gulf, was a great Iraqi achievement which would affect the future of the 7½-year-old war.

"Iraq is still fully ready to cooperate to implement the U.N. Security Council resolution," Al Thawra said.

Iran has rejected last year's U.N. ceasefire resolution, insisting that Iraq first be branded "the aggressor."

Iraqis, firing rifles and pistols in the air, took to the streets of Baghdad Monday night in spontaneous celebration.

Baghdad Television showed President Saddam Hussein touring unidentified areas of the war front. He later headed a joint meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) to review the outcome of the Fao offensive.

Seventh Army Corps Commander Lieutenant General Maher Abdul Rasheed told Baghdad newspapers he had expected the battle for Fao to last four to five days.

"But the will of the fighters... contributed to achieving the target in a record time of about 35 hours," he said.

Rasheed said Iran had expected to hold Fao for years and had built earthen banks and water channels to impede Iraqi armour.

## Weizman criticises assassination

(Continued from page 1)

said "It distances the peace process and will bring greater hostility and make us more vulnerable around the world."

"If I had to decide, I would decide against. That is all I'm willing to say," Weizman told Israel Radio.

Israel's military censor, meanwhile, took a rare step and blue-penciled an entire editorial by the mass-circulation Yediot Ahronot daily which newspaper sources said dealt with Israel's role in the assassination.

The editorial appeared as a blank white space with only a title that read: "They are silent but speak." Dov Yudkovsky, the newspaper's editor, declined to comment on the action.

The killing was widely seen as part of Israel's attempt to crush the four-month-old Palestinian

uprising in the West Bank and Gaza against 20 years of Israeli occupation and military rule.

Weizman, a leading proponent of peace talks with the Arabs, told Reuters the killing "has only minus for Israel."

Weizman, asked by Reuters whether Israel was behind the assassination, replied: "Guess for yourself."

"It hurts the peace process," added Weizman.

Tunisia, blaming Israel for the killing, has given details of what seemed to be one of the most complex military operations mounted by the Zionist state in recent years.

The hit squad, said to have numbered 30, appears to have arrived by sea. Tunisia said the commandos were supported by a Boeing 707 plane converted into an electronic warfare command centre.

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# Analysts weigh impact of Gulf clashes on oil

**LONDON (R)** — The latest Gulf clashes gave a predictable boost to petroleum prices but market experts still say they would be surprised if there is a new "oil shock."

Times have changed since the late 1970s and no more than a sixth of the oil that the non-communist world uses now reaches it through the Strait of Hormuz.

If Iran reacted to U.S. naval actions by completely closing the strait, the volume could be made up from stocks and other sources although it might put a quick \$5 on the price of the barrel, which would be a blow to a global economy still shaken by the financial crash of 87.

But analysts like Peter Nicol at Chase Manhattan Bank in London doubt if Iran would risk shutting the strait. "Why should they?" he asked.

"All their oil goes through the Gulf. Iraqi oil goes by pipeline to the Mediterranean and the Red Sea," he noted.

Industrial nations began 1988 with oil stocks equivalent to 99 days of forward consumption, according to the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA).

Apart from 102 days' stocks at end-1982, that was the highest since the IEA began keeping records in 1974, when it was formed, to coordinate oil policy, as the West's answer to the rise of the OPEC group and the hazards of depending on a volatile Middle East for energy supplies.

A cargo of North Sea crude oil traded Monday at \$17.60 a barrel, up by 60 cents on news of the

U.S.-Iranian clashes in the Gulf. U.S. West Texas Intermediate crude oil, which commands a premium over North Sea prices, rallied to \$18.92 a barrel before easing later in New York's trading day.

Tuesday North Sea trades were around \$17.25.

Some analysts, however, recalling how movements of several dollars were not uncommon in the 1970s, questioned whether this week's market reflected any profound worry about supply.

"I'd be very surprised if there was a marked impact on the oil price," said Michael Unsworth with London brokers Smith New Court.

New York analysts said Monday's attacks on rigs in the Gulf could have shut down as much as 500,000 barrels daily of production but that the effect was likely to be short-lived.

Chase Manhattan's Nicol in London said: "The market was looking for an excuse to be bullish. It is quite happy to go up because it is very hopeful of great things from Vienna."

Ministers of the OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) consult in Vienna next week with officials of six oil producers which do not belong to the group, then hold a conference of their own.

These talks could yield agreement on output cuts by both OPEC and such non-group sellers

as Mexico and Egypt to mop up an over-supply which has weighed on prices this year.

Spot, or free, market quotes sank below \$14 in early March and have recovered to present values around \$17 largely because of traders' hopes that the Vienna talks will yield a package to tighten the market.

"The market is strong because the OPEC/non-OPEC meetings are coming up," said Jim Steel, analyst at Refco Inc. in New York.

OPEC's problem is that it might be setting itself up for a fall, should the Vienna meeting fail to make a convincing move on production restraint.

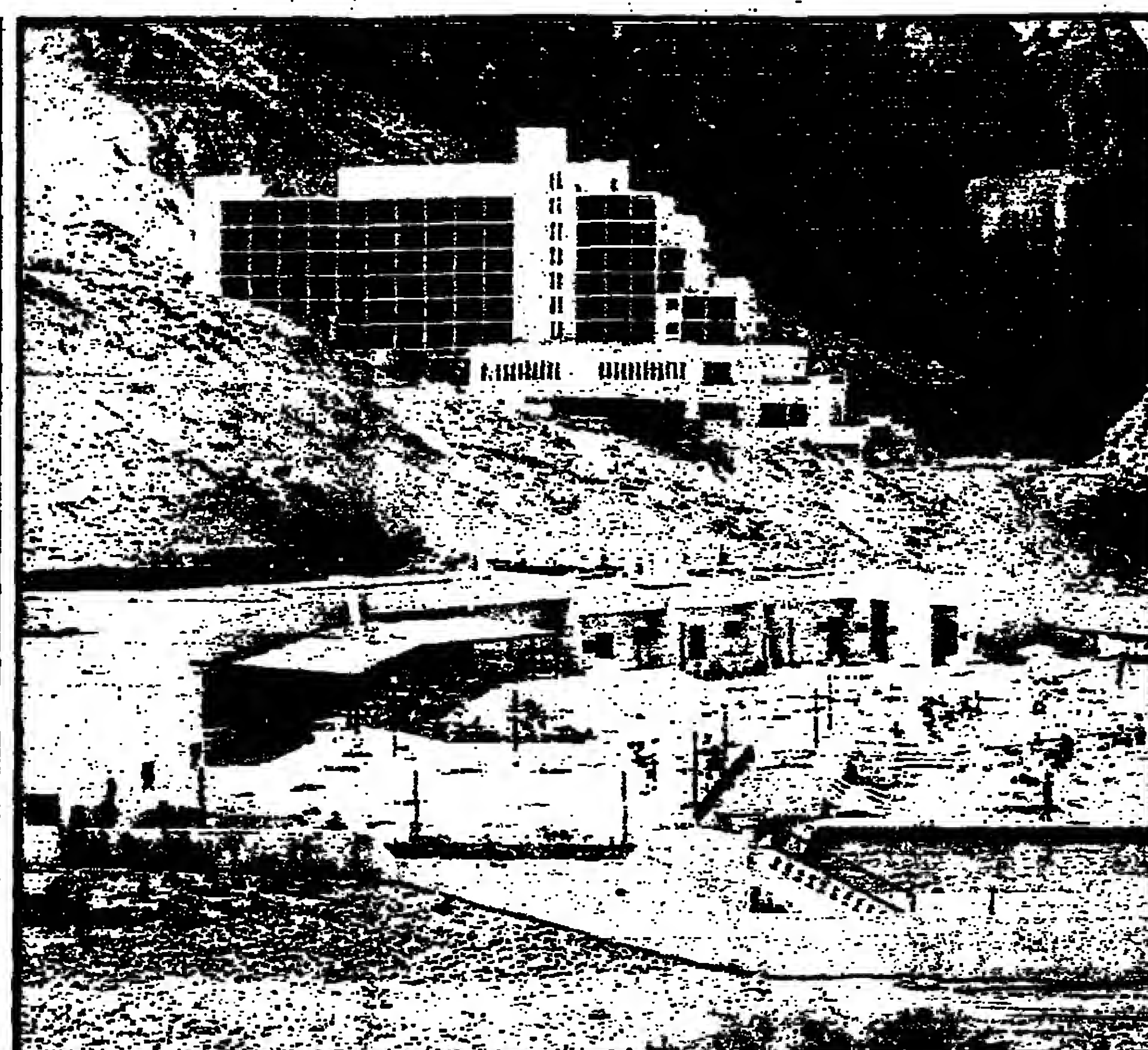
"The risk is that the higher the price goes, the less incentive there is for them actually to do anything in Vienna," Smith New Court's Unsworth said.

But a somewhat tighter supply-demand balance may be in prospect from June onwards, even without a further flare-up in the Gulf.

"The idea is that through the first half of 1988 the call on OPEC has only been for about 17.5 million barrels a day," said Unsworth. "In the second half it may be more like 18.5 million."

Exporters, meanwhile, may need to take care not to repeat the mistake that some made last summer during an earlier period of tension in the Gulf.

Several boosted output at that time, taking advantage of higher spot prices. The extra oil simply added to the surplus in the market and helped send prices down to \$14 this year.



Ma'in Spa village

## Jordan tourism progresses

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — Arab and non-Arab tourists and visitors to Jordan last year were estimated at 1,904,000 against 1,897,000 in 1986, according to Al Dustour Arabic newspaper.

It said that Jordan's total income from the tourist industry last year amounted to JD 195 million against JD 186.3 million in 1986.

The report pointed to the new

tourist facilities introduced in the past year which ought to encourage more tourists to come to Jordan.

It referred in particular to the Zarga-Ma'in Spa complex, north of Madaba, which offers therapeutic treatment serves as a major public attraction.

It said that the government was carrying out plans to improve

tourist facilities at Petra and services at various resthouses.

According to the report, Jordan last year had a total of 92 hotels with 5,704 rooms (or 11,635 beds).

The Industrial Development Bank last year gave several loans to finance sports facilities, restaurants and swimming pools, the report pointed out.

## World steelmakers see better future

**BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP)** — The world's biggest steelmakers said Monday that years of restructuring, marked by massive layoffs and a search for new products and technologies, have improved the outlook for their sector.

At a board of directors meeting of the International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI), they said the industry's outlook is positive but that more restructuring was needed.

IISI Chairman David M. Roderick, who is also head of USX Corp, the largest U.S. steelmaker, said American producers have restored "competitiveness" by extensive restructuring, spinoffs of marginal operations... and major efforts to develop and defend steel markets.

A joint research programme of U.S. steel and car makers has shown steel to be "the most economic material" for use in cars, he said.

While plastics were once thought to be cheaper in a production of fewer than 100,000 cars a year, tests at U.S. car plants have shown steel to be "the most competitive material" in a production of as low as 35,000 cars, he said.

Jan D. Hooglandt, head of Holland's Hoogovens Group B.V. and an IISI vice president, said since 1980 there have been significant job losses and production cuts.

As a result, "the outlook for steel remains positive in Europe (although) further restructuring is required," he said.

Hiroshi Saito, head of Japan's Nippon Steel Corp., said new technologies are reducing output costs and surplus production capacity.

He said Nippon Steel has invested in technologies that reduce some production operations from several days to a few minutes.

"Also 'new products have been introduced to the market' with new characteristics, including 'vibration and noise suppression, electromagnetic shielding and decorative functions,'" he said.

Steelmakers across the world have in recent years cut production output and their work forces. In the United States alone, 216,000 steel workers — 55 per cent of the work force — have been laid off since 1981, Roderick said.

The IISI estimates 1988 world

steel demand to reach 764 million tonnes, 10 million tonnes over 1987 and 39 million tonnes more than in 1986. The 1988 rise in demand follows a four per cent jump in 1987 consumption.

Separately, the IISI reported that global crude steel output by non-communist producers rose 8.9 per cent in March to 39.79 million tonnes.

Producers in the IISI survey account for 59 per cent of 1987 world production and about 97 per cent of world output excluding the Soviet Union and other East Bloc countries, China and North Korea.

The March output increase was led for the third consecutive month by the United States where output rose 19 per cent to 7.95 million tonnes.

The European Community's production rose by 3.7 per cent (to 11.65 million tonnes), Japan's rose by 9.8 per cent (to 8.77 million tonnes) and South Korea recorded a 29 per cent jump in output (to 1.59 million tonnes).

In the first quarter of 1988, steel output of the non-communist nations rose by 14 per cent to 116.7 million tonnes compared with the same period of 1987, the IISI said.

## Ministry issues 158 licences

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply last year issued 158 licences to people wishing to start businesses in the Kingdom against 118 in 1986.

Of the total, 18 projects enjoyed full exemptions of taxes and other privileges provided for by a law for encouraging investments.

Economists said Taiwan was effectively trying to manipulate its trade figures with the United States to head off demands from Washington for currency appreciation.

## Jordanian doctors to go to Sanaa soon

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — The first group of Jordanian doctors selected to take up employment in North Yemen are due to leave for Sanaa after the two countries endorse a bilateral agreement in this respect, the Al Ra'i Arabic newspaper reported Monday.

The paper said that the first batch will include 26 specialists who will be employed to operate a newly built and equipped hospital in North Yemen.

Al Ra'i added that a North Yemeni-Jordanian initial agreement on the employment of Jordanian doctors was reached in talks here last month by the health ministers of the two countries.

Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh is due to pay a visit to North Yemen soon to finalise the agreement and to discuss further cooperation.

## Taiwan to augment gold holdings

**TAIPEI (R)** — Taiwan plans to buy the equivalent of the quarter of the world's annual gold production this year, mostly from the United States, to cut its trade surplus, gold dealers in Taipei said.

Economists said Taiwan was effectively trying to manipulate its trade figures with the United States to head off demands from Washington for currency appreciation.

Central-bank governor Chang Chi-Cheng told reporters Monday the bank had bought 69 tonnes of gold in the first two months of this year, worth around \$1 billion at current prices.

"It will help reduce our trade surplus," he said. Chang said the bank would buy more gold when the price reaches a "proper level".

Gold purchases are being financed from Taiwan's foreign-

exchange reserves of \$75 billion, the world's largest after those of Japan. The purchases will help cut the reserves, which focus attention on Taiwan's trade surplus.

Falling reserves would also ease upward pressure on the Taiwan currency and encourage and exodus of speculative capital that has fuelled the growth of money supply and led to fears of inflation.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES			
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.			
One Sterling	1.8920/30	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2330/40	Canadian dollar	
	1.6625/30	Deutsche marks	
	1.8640/50	Dutch guilders	
	1.3753/63	Swiss francs	
	34.77/82	Belgian francs	
	5.6490/6520	French francs	
	1236/1237	Italian lire	
	124.35/45	Japanese yen	
	5.5800/50	Swedish crowns	
	6.1580/1630	Norwegian crowns	
	6.4000/50	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	456.20/456.70	U.S. dollars	

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET			
Activity on the Amman Financial Market for April 19, 1988.			
	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	59972	JD 91147	109
Top three companies:			
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	20675	JD 36063	19
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	9150	JD 11825	19
Alaeddin Industries	6560	JD 8845	8
Parallel market:	10246	JD 4104	—
Development bonds:	200	JD 2200	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

WORLD STOCK MARKETS	
SYDNEY — The Australian share market retreated from early gains to close barely steady as jittery investors sold down industrial stocks. The All Ordinaries Index closed 0.9 firmer at 1451.8.	
TOKYO — Share prices closed easier in moderately active trade after morning selling spurred by inflationary fears and absence of positive factors. The Nikkei Index shed 14.45 points to 26,657.	
HONG KONG — Share prices gave up part of their early highs as buying interest could not be sustained. The Hang Seng Index rose 19.7 to 2,571.23.	
SINGAPORE — The market closed mixed as selected bargain-hunting towards the close pared the morning's losses. The Straits Times Industrial Index rose 0.18 to 930.90.	
BOMBAY — Prices rose selectively on widespread institutional support after opening firm in thin trading. Associated Cement rose 6.5 rupees to 149.5; Tata Steel 2.5 to 673.75.	
FRANKFURT — Prices ended a quiet session mostly firmer though off their highs, after profit-taking by domestic investors eroded early pre-bourse strength. The Commerzbank Index, calculated at mid-session, rose 8.3 to 1,398.1.	
ZURICH — Prices closed quietly steady with a weaker bias in moderate trading. The Swiss Index eased 1.8 to 827.7.	
PARIS — Shares ended the continuous session slightly lower in moderate trading, with underlying concern over Monday's Gulf battle still apparent.	
LONDON — Prices were at the day's highs in afternoon trading, with buying focused on the pharmaceutical and electronics sectors. At 1447 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up 8.1 at 1,795.9.	
NEW YORK — Stocks ended higher in morning trading after a pause following early gains. The Dow was up 21 at 2,030.	

## World's largest cruise ship to be built in Belfast

**LONDON (R)** — The world's largest cruise ship, double the size of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II luxury liner, will be built in Northern Ireland for an Indian-born shipping magnate, a Belfast shipyard said Tuesday.

Harland and Wolff shipyard said it had signed an agreement with shipowner Ravi Tikoo's Bahamas-based Tikoo Cruise Line and expected a final contract for the £240 million (\$454 million) project to be signed by September.

The 354-metre vessel, codenamed "Ultimate Dream," will carry more than 3,000 passengers in 1,500 hotel-style rooms, each with its own balcony, the shipyard said.

"It... heralds a new era in cruise ship design," Harland and Wolff Chairman John Parker told reporters.

Plans call for the 160,000 gross registered ton cruise liner to be delivered in 1992.

The Norway, 70,200 gross registered tons and 316 metres long, is the largest passenger liner ever built.

Britain's largest cruise ship is the Queen Elizabeth II, at 67,140 gross registered tons and 293 metres in length.

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Execution of the remaining lines, of contract No. (100/85) which is financed by the World Bank, consisting of (10 km) of sewer pipes ranging in size from 150 mm to 300 mm.
- 2- Also, completion of works of the previously executed sewers in the original contract No. (100/85).
- 3- Complete set of bidding documents may be purchased at the office of Tender Department of the Water Authority, Shmeisani, P.O. Box (2412) Amman - Jordan. Telephone 680100. Telex 23439 WAJ-JO
- 4- Price per set is JD (50). No refunds will be made.
- 5- Tenders shall be submitted before 1:30 afternoon of May 24, 1988 at the Government Tenders Directorate, MPWH, Amman..

Chairman, Central Tenders Committee  
Director, Government Tenders Directorate

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- 3- Merit. Knowledge of Spanish.

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**TAXI LOVE**

Performances 3:20, 5:15, 8:45, 10:45

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Performances 3:20, 5:15, 8:45, 10:45







New fears of Honasan attacks

# Philippine rebels make 3 hits in capital

MANILA (AP) — Suspected Communist assassins killed a Navy lieutenant commander, a Navy trainee and a prominent businessman in a pair of nearly simultaneous attacks Tuesday in the Philippine capital.

A 7-year-old girl was wounded in one of the incidents, police said.

Also Tuesday, a senior officer said the renegade leader of an August coup attempt may try to launch commando-style attacks on the presidential palace and military headquarters in a fresh bid to topple President Corazon Aquino.

In another incident, about 30 members of the leftist League of Filipino Students rushed onto the grounds of the U.S. embassy and smeared the words "No to U.S. bases" on the wall of the U.S. embassy.

The youths escaped before police guarding the seaside com-

pound could respond, witnesses said.

Police said two gunmen opened fire on a jeep carrying Lieutenant-Commander Vicente Delin, 45, and a Navy trainee, Anselmo Daulong, at about 8:15 a.m. (0015 GMT) as they drove to work in Manila's San Andres district. Both were killed instantly.

A 7-year-old girl was wounded in the thigh during a hail of gunfire, police added. They quoted witnesses as saying the gunmen ran alongside the jeep, firing into the vehicle, until it slammed into a parked car. The assailants escaped.

About 10 minutes later, three

assailants gunned down Douglas Uyngensu, 44, vice president of the General Milling Corp., as he drove to work in Quezon City about 4 kilometres from the first ambush.

Police said they believed Communist rebels were responsible for the killings because of the style of the attacks. Uyngensu's company has been involved in a long-running labour dispute, and rebels have in the past warned they would target "abusive" businessmen.

Uyngensu was the brother-in-law of Senator Orlando Mercado, majority leader in the Philippine Senate.

Mercado said in a radio interview that Uyngensu had received no death threats before attack.

"I think it is the responsibility of the government to see to it that crimes like this, if they cannot be prevented, they should be solved quickly," Mercado said. "There's nothing that can bring back the life of my brother-in-law but I think justice should be served and it should be served by quickly."

In another development, deposed Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos, in a radio broadcast Tuesday, denied rumours sweeping the capital that he had died in Honolulu.

## Managua talks end with plans for new meeting

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaraguan government and U.S.-backed rebel leaders ended four days of peace talks Monday with no agreement except on the need for a new meeting next week.

Even so, leaders of the contras voiced satisfaction with the latest round of negotiations and announced they would free Sandinista prisoners in response to petitioning by Nicaragua's Roman Catholic Episcopal Conference.

A brief joint statement at the end of some six hours of talks Monday said each side agreed to a fresh round of talks in Managua on April 28-30.

"It was a relative success," contra leader Adolfo Calero said of the meeting.

"I would say the fact we are here after four days and have agreed to meet again indicates there has been some success," he told a news conference.

Earlier Monday, contra leaders assured fellow foes of the ruling Sandinistas they would not lay down their arms unless the government agreed to democratic reforms.

## S. Africa breaks silence on troops in Angola

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa has had up to 3,000 troops in Angola helping pro-Western rebels fight forces of the Cuban-backed Marxist government, according to Pretoria's defence chiefs.

Disclosing the size of the South African involvement in the Angolan war for the first time, Army Chief General Jannie Geldenhuys said the figure was lower now.

In a briefing to South African reporters in Pretoria Monday, the officers said South Africa had used tanks for the first time since World War II and had lost three of them in the fighting.

Angola said in February that almost 9,000 South African troops were present in southeastern Angola and had borne the brunt of fighting against the Angolans and their Cuban allies.

South Africa says it is helping rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) fend off a huge offensive by about 25,000 government troops launched last August.

Thirty-one South African troops had been killed while Angolan losses were 4,768, reporters were told.

Pretoria said before Christmas that it was beginning to pull out of the bush war, but has said since then that the withdrawal was slower than expected and could take up to a year.

Some South African newspapers and politicians have criticised Pretoria for not disclosing details of the South African involvement in Angola, and Monday's briefing was apparently an attempt to remove some of the secrecy.

## Mining firm urges new S. Africa constitution

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., in statements critical of government racial policies, called Tuesday for a new equal-opportunity constitution for South Africa.

The company, which controls the supply and marketing of 80 per cent of the world's diamonds, said apartheid laws and educational inequalities hamper its efforts to treat employees equally.

De Beers Chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson urged in his annual statement the negotiation of a constitution to "provide equal opportunity and political participation for all, protected by an entrenched bill of rights."

"De Beers strongly supports rapid reform toward equal opportunity and dignity for all South Africans, based on full participation in the political process. Regrettably, I cannot report any notable progress in this direction in the year under review."

In their annual report, De Beers directors said the company was impeded in treating employees of all races equally by the Group Areas Act. The act bars racial mixing of residential areas. De Beers is helping some black miners to own their homes, instead of living in all-male hostels.

De Beers said it is providing special training for blacks because "blacks competing on the job market in South Africa do so from a disadvantaged educational base."

## Kitty punished for wife's night out

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A man was sentenced to 30 days in jail for killing his wife's kitten by cooking it in a microwave oven. George Jimenez, 26, pleaded no contest to one count of cruelty to animals in the Sept. 16 death of the cat. He was in a drunken rage when he killed the animal because his wife went to a movie with a female friend, authorities said. In addition to the jail term, Jimenez was ordered Monday to either pay a \$150 fine or spend another five additional days in jail and was placed on two years' probation.

## Holy grave robbery

L'AQUILA, Italy (R) — Thieves have stolen the remains of 13th century Pope Celestine V from a church where they were kept in a glass-lidded coffin, Italian police said Monday. No one has claimed responsibility for the robbery, discovered by a nun who spotted the glass lid propped against a wall at the Basilica of Our Lady of Collemaggio in the town of L'Aquila, east of Rome. Police said thieves had entered the locked church during the night, apparently with a key, unscrewed the lid and probably loaded the remains, arrayed in papal vestments, onto a lorry. Celestine V, St. Peter Del Morrone, was elected pope in July 1294 but resigned four months later to lead the life of a hermit. He died, aged 81, in 1296.

## No dancing in the aisles

LONDON (R) — An English vicar who said God told him to encourage dancing in his church has lost a battle to rip out its pews and carpet the floor. At the end of a three-day hearing, a Church of England official in the southern diocese of Winchester rejected Reverend John Earp's suggestions as aesthetically unsatisfactory. Earp incurred the wrath of some parishioners of St. John the Evangelist Church in Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, who said removal of the pews and a proposed altar on wheels would turn a house of God into a dance hall. He told reporters he believed God had called on him to remodel the church so his congregation could dance, sing and feel closer together.

## WHO official presents sombre view on AIDS

WASHINGTON (R) — Hundreds of millions of people worldwide may be vulnerable to an infection that causes the fatal Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), the director of the World Health Organisation's AIDS programme said Monday.

"We do not have the precise numbers, but it is likely that several hundred million people around the world may have behaviours which make them potentially vulnerable to infection with HIV," Jonathan Mann told a presidential AIDS commission hearing.

"We have everything to say about whether that potential for this to become an enormous epidemic of that kind occurs or

does not occur," he told reporters after testifying.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that between five and 10 million people worldwide are infected with HIV. It is not known if everybody infected will get AIDS, which has no known cure.

"I'm not saying that there could be several hundred million people affected in the next few years. Certainly I don't think that is possible," Mann said. "That's why we are here — to see ... that enormous potential does not occur."

The WHO estimates that 150,000 people worldwide have contracted AIDS and predicts another 150,000 cases this year and a total of one million by 1991.

## U.S. says SDI not affected by INF ban

WASHINGTON (R) — A U.S.-Soviet agreement that a pending nuclear arms treaty bans futuristic weapons does not limit the "Star Wars" project for an anti-missile space shield, the State Department said Monday.

Department Spokesman Charles Redman said the Soviet Union had recently confirmed that it accepted the U.S. view that exotic weapons were banned under the treaty eliminating intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).

The Senate Armed Services Committee said last month the INF accord was unclear as to whether it banned futuristic weapons such as medium-range missiles that destroy targets with laser beams.

Some senators said this ambiguity meant they would oppose

rapid Senate ratification of the INF treaty.

Redman told reporters the Soviet Union and the United States agreed that the accord banned all ground-launched missiles with the INF range of about 300 to 3,400 miles (500 to 5,500 kilometres), no matter what weapons they carried.

"It does very clearly resolve this one particular issue that had been raised," Redman said.

The spokesman said, however, that agreement on this point did not mean that the United States was accepting restrictions on its Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), the plan to develop a partly space-based anti-missile defence.

"This has absolutely no bearing... on SDI," Redman said.

## Panama banks open for deposits

PANAMA CITY (R) — Lines at Panamanian banks, open for their first day of limited service in six weeks, were small and orderly, despite bankers' fears that angry crowds would demand access to cash that has been frozen for six weeks.

The banks, shut down by economic sanctions aimed at ousting military leader General Manuel Antonio Noriega, opened only to receive deposits Monday, and bankers had feared angry customers, once inside, would demand their money.

But while lines with up to 30 people started forming outside several banks in the morning before opening, the total number of depositors were few and well behaved.

Two international banks re-

ported a total 15 to 20 customers arriving to deposit checks. The ten depositors at one Panamanian bank were mostly small business owners, a clerk there said.

"If they at least deposit their checks they feel like there is some movement in their business," he said.

Panamanians have been strapped for cash since sanctions by Washington cut off the supply of U.S. dollars — the nation's legal currency — as part of a campaign to topple Noriega, who has been indicted on U.S. drug trafficking charges.

The government, moving toward a bank reopening, announced over the weekend it had authorised banks to receive deposits only.

## Doctor appeals for understanding of foetal brain implant surgery

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) —

The doctor who carried out Britain's first foetal brain implants appealed over the weekend to his critics to think again about how the procedure could help people suffering from crippling Parkinson's disease.

And, in an attempt to soothe anti-abortionists, Professor Edward Hitchcock said there was no question of a foetus being aborted "so that we can then perform our operation."

The Midland Centre for Neurosurgery and Neurology announced Saturday that brain cells from an aborted foetus were implanted into two Britons suffering from Parkinson's disease.

Hitchcock said then that the patients, a "severely disabled" 60-year-old woman and a 41-year-old man, have since been discharged from the hospital near Birmingham in Central England and have discontinued the medication they were taking for

the crippling disease.

Parkinson's disease causes gradual loss of muscle control and is potentially fatal. The implanted foetal tissue is believed to stimulate production of dopamine, a brain chemical lacking in people who suffer from Parkinson's.

In a statement issued Sunday, Hitchcock said: "It is quite erroneous to suggest that the way is being opened up for the deliberate production of embryos for so-called spare part surgery."

### WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

#### President of Venda dies

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Patrick Mphahlele, the authoritarian president-for-life of the tiny "independent" black homeland of Venda, has died. South African state radio reported Monday. He was 63. The radio said Mphahlele, Venda's first and only president, died overnight at a hospital in Pretoria but did not give the cause of death. It said Finance Minister Frank Ravele had been named acting president. South Africa's white rulers considered Mphahlele a valuable and cooperative ally, but black activists condemned him for repressing dissent in Venda, the smallest and least viable of South Africa's four nominally independent tribal homelands. No foreign country has recognised Venda since it was declared a republic in 1979.

#### Intruder cracks U.S. military computer

NEW YORK (R) — Computer security experts are alarmed that an intruder has made a methodical, widespread invasion of more than 30 computers belonging to U.S. military and defence contractors, the New York Times reported Monday. The intruder, whose identity and motives the Times said remained uncertain, systematically searched files for information on nuclear weapons, intelligence satellites, the space shuttle, the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) and the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD), the paper said. The intruder did not gain access to any classified information and was unable to break into what was described as a "secure" government computer which stores classified information, the report said. However, the newspaper said the incident raised the possibility the intruder could have assembled classified data by tying together disparate computer data. The intrusions, the report said, were first discovered a year ago by computer managers at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in Berkeley, California. The centre is a sister to the nearby Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, which is heavily involved in classified research on SDI, the missile defence system known commonly as "Star Wars." The Times said officials at Lawrence Berkeley set a trap baited with false, but seemingly classified, information and then traced a call from West Germany as a computer there loaded the file. It said an unidentified U.S. accomplice was involved.

#### U.S. to test water for contamination

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced Monday it would conduct a nationwide survey to determine the extent of contaminated drinking water caused by agricultural pesticides. The agency said it would look for more than 100 pesticides in about 1,350 private and community wells supplying drinking water. "In some cases, the presence of pesticides in well water may pose human health risks," said EPA Administrator Lee Thomas, announcing the study starting this week in George County, Mississippi. The tests are designed to provide a statistically accurate measure of contamination. Agency Spokesman Al Heier said, adding that they could lead to new restrictions on pesticides. About half the U.S. population obtains its drinking water from 13 million private and 51,000 community wells, Heier said. Earlier EPA studies have identified residues of at least 17 different pesticides in well water from 30 different states. "The more EPA looks for pesticides in groundwater, the more they find," said Laura Weiss, an organiser with the Environmental lobby group Public Citizen.

#### Japanese women protest plutonium

TOKYO (AP) — Two Japanese women say they are spending almost \$36,000 for a full-page advertisement in the Washington Post urging the U.S. Congress to reject plutonium-carrying flights to Japan. Kumiko Miyamoto, 33, and Michiko Kobayashi, 28, who live in Hiroaki, a city of 140,000 people about 640 kilometres north of Tokyo, say their protests have been ignored by Japanese authorities and they are making a last-ditch appeal to the U.S. Congress through the ad they have placed to appear Friday. "Members of Congress should disapprove this," Mrs. Miyamoto told the Associated Press Monday in a telephone interview. "It's not only their problem, it's the problem of the whole world. We Japanese have the experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and we have no desire bombs are made of plutonium."

By Earleen Fisher  
The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — The scene has been replayed time after time on the Asian subcontinent: The powerful leader falls, sometimes to an assassin's bullet. Beside the body stands the grieving wife or daughter.

Then, tears brushed away and replaced by steely determination, she picks up the mantle of power — this in a part of the world where many women still are sold into marriages or brothels, cast aside for failing to produce sons or consigned to lives of serving men.

In the past three decades, several top women political leaders have emerged in this way: — The late prime minister Indira Gandhi of India, rivaled by few men anywhere in the world for iron will and her indelible stamp on her nation.

— Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka, the world's first woman prime minister and a strong contender to govern her nation once again.

— Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, head of the most visible opposition force confronting President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

— Sheikh Hasina and Khaleda Zia of Bangladesh, leaders of the longest sustained opposition protests against any leader of their coup-prone country.

Each of them has handled power skillfully, although some — notably Mrs. Gandhi and Mrs. Bandaranaike — were doomed by their excesses. But not one of them could be considered a feminist.

#### Status unchanged

Intent on attaining or keeping power, they had little time for women's causes, and the fundamental status of women in their countries remains largely unchanged. Each of them swore, at least initially, to uphold the ideals of her late father or husband. "The people feel that the wife is the best to carry on," Mrs. Bandaranaike said in an interview in the colonnaded home in Colombo where Prime Minister



Indira Gandhi  
S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike was gunned down by a Buddhist monk in 1959.

"They trust the wife to carry on the husband's policies more than anyone else," the 72-year-old Mrs. Bandaranaike said, adding that "There is a certain amount of sympathy for the widow. You can't deny that also helps."

In Mrs. Bandaranaike's case, her husband's Sri Lanka Freedom Party was in shambles after his death. The party's men squabbled for nearly a year, then enlisted her to restore unity. She served as prime minister from 1960-65 and again from 1970-77, when voters rebelled against tight economic controls that banned most imports and saw people standing in line for bread.

Older and wiser, Mrs. Bandaranaike is ready for office again, and political analysts say she has a good chance of winning elections scheduled for 1989.

President Junius R. Jayawardene, who defeated Mrs. Bandaranaike in 1977, replaced the parliamentary system with a presidential one and is barred from seeking another term. His United National Party is under attack for failing to end a four-year war by Tamil guerrillas against the Sinhalese ethnic majority.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, like the region's other powerful women, said her sex has not been an issue. Despite being second-class citizens in most South Asian societies, women have a "market value in the political arena," said Ashis Nandy of New Delhi's Cen-



Benazir Bhutto  
tre for the Study of Developing Societies.

"I think there is a very strong substrata of patriarchy in the society," he said. It is a cultural phenomenon that transcends the region's dominant religions: Hinduism in India, Buddhism in Sri Lanka and Islam in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

"Traditionally, in all these societies, femininity has been associated with activism and power," said Nandy, who trained as a clinical psychologist before entering political science.

He noted that Hinduism's female deities invoke greater fear than male deities. Paintings of Krishna and other gods have a gentle, almost androgynous quality, while Kali, goddess of destruction, is drenched in blood with human heads hanging from her waist — and is unmistakably female.

"The king of the gods is a man, but the crucial, powerful gods relevant to everyday life are women," Nandy said. "Pestilence, health, child care, fertility: these are goddesses."

#### Mother of India

Indira Gandhi, daughter of India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, was known as "Bharat Mata" — Mother of India. She was loved, hated, feared, but above all respected. She abolished the princely estates of the Maharajahs, intervened in Pakistan's civil war to create the new nation of Bangladesh in 1971



Sheikh Hasina Wajed  
and led India into the nuclear age.

Mrs. Gandhi was installed as prime minister in 1966 by men who thought she would be pliable. She soon proved them wrong and stayed in office until a crushing election defeat in 1977 when democracy was restored after 20 months of heavy-handed emergency rule. But she rebounded back into office in 1980 and served four more years before she was assassinated by Sikh bodyguards.

"I think being a woman in politics is an asset in India," said Maneka Gandhi, widow of Indira's younger son Sanjay and political foe of the older son, current Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

"We treat our country as very feminine — Mother Earth. Of course, I do tend to be patronised. But it's not because I'm a woman but because I'm 31," she said.

#### Their own qualities

"I think most women in this part of the world come up (in politics) because of family," Maneka said. "But whether they are successful or not really depends on their own qualities."

In Bangladesh, the two major opposition parties trying to force President Hussain Muhammad Ershad to resign are headed by women — Sheikh Hasina of the Awami League and Khaleda Zia



Khaleda Zia  
of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party.

Hasina, daughter of assassinated president Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was tutored in politics from childhood, but Mrs. Zia sought a political role only after her husband, President Ziaur Rahman, was assassinated.

Both Hasina and Mrs. Zia were installed as party leaders by male politicians who needed someone who could unite the ranks by invoking memories of once-popular presidents.

Hasina, in an interview in the house where her father, mother and three brothers were gunned down in 1975, said she believed women leaders have strengths sometimes lacking in men.

"They don't corrupt very quickly. They can sacrifice more. They are very organised. Women are mothers. They preserve. They nurse," said Hasina, 40-year-old mother of two teenagers and wife of atomic scientist Wazed Miah.

The 43-year-old Mrs. Zia, whose husband was killed in 1981, says she sees "no difference between men and women." But she added that if her husband had lived, "there would have been no need for me to be involved in politics."

Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto had brothers who were active in politics, but Benazir emerged as the foremost heir of the Pakistan People's Party after the 1977 overthrow and

subsequent execution of her father, prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Returning home from self-imposed exile in 1986, Benazir was hailed by adoring masses who thought Bhutto's daughter would lead a "people's power" revolution — like the one ignited in the Philippines by President Corazon Aquino, widow of a slain opposition leader.

Two years later, Ms. Bhutto — recently married to wealthy businessman-polio player Asif Zardari — heads a party wracked by infighting among functionaries who accuse her of being dictatorial and abrasive.

"I may by my personality overshadow many events," Ms. Bhutto, 34, said in a recent interview with one of India's national newspapers, the Indian Express.

#### 'I will face everything'

She also said that before she returned home, someone told her that politics was "a very dirty game" for a woman.

"I said, don't you worry, I will face everything," she replied. Although women have reached the top echelons of power in the subcontinent, only India routinely places some women in the lower and middle levels of government.

Krishna Sahi, one of seven women in India's 63-member Council of Ministers, a sort of expanded cabinet, believes women always played a big role in decision-making in India, but often it was "from behind the curtain."

Now, she said, "awareness has come into women ... They are getting rid of the oppression." In South India, the death last January of movie star-politician M.G. Ramachandran, the leader of Tamil Nadu state, sparked a fierce battle for succession between two women: his 64-year-old widow and his 39-year-old close companion of the last decade.

The squabble between Janaki Ramachandran, the widow, and Jayalalitha, who co-starred with Ramachandran in 25 movies, is still going on.

